Prof. Gibbs

THE PURITAN RECORDER.

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THE PURITAN RECORDER.
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ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Rothsay, Isle of Bute, N. B.,
Aug. 29th, 1850.

Last week was the proper time for my epistle, but in this seclusion there was such a dearth of *talkable* news, that I did not feel myself justified in inflicting a letter upon your readers, who, being *intelligent* news-mongers, must have something to satisfy so respectable an appetite; and being *busy* people, must not have their time wasted which might be spent to better purpose.

Parliamentary Retrospect.

Parliament was apparently very busy all the session, and at the close of the session quite in a bustle. This stage of the Legislative year, when a whole bundle of arrears, and of half-finished work is huddled together for speedy and final settlement, has its advantages as well as its dangers and disadvantages. Much good work is accomplished without the hindrance and detention of mere *palaver* without a purpose. On the other hand, many *jobs* and enactments for merely partial interests are got *through*, which in a cooler time, and under the criticism of more jealous legislators, would have been prevented, and the public interest have been benefitted by the result. But liberty is worth all the disadvantages that are incident to its exercise; and the liberty of speech of the people's representatives is too precious to be quarrelled with for its occasional freaks, and its somewhat tedious mode of operation. It is, perhaps, the most honorable distinction which a Parliament should deserve, that it has carried on the business of the country; that no stigma has been brought upon the national character and principles—(other than what is a standing reproach, the too potent influence of certain classes over the affairs of the nation, and the slavish submission to certain effete prejudices and errors, which advancing civilization should, by this time, have dissipated)—that the national revenue is flourishing; that trade and commerce are under no check or discouragement which legislation can remove; that peace, if not plenty, is in all our borders, and that the people, as a whole, are happy and prosperous.

Her Majesty's Movements.

You can with difficulty enter into our feelings in reference to our sovereign. And you perhaps wonder, and are wicked enough to laugh at our *snobbism*, in making such an ado, about this august little personage. But it is our temper. It runs in our blood. And you must just do the best you can to endure our chivalric devotion to the best sovereign whom Britain has, perhaps, ever had. Released from her duties, she, like her trusty counsellors, the Parliament, goes out of town. But she is persecuted with applications to open this viaduct, and lay this other foundation-stone, and the privacy which she so ardently desires and knows so well how to enjoy, is very seriously invaded. She has visited Ostend, notwithstanding winds which would have deterred a less hardy cruiser, and enjoyed the sweets of friendly intercourse with some of her continental relatives. Ever alive to all that is kind and womanly, she turns out of her course to sympathise with the sorrowing family of the late Louis Philippe. To-day she is in Berwick-on-Tweed, opening the magnificent viaduct which connects the great railway-lines that have their respective termini on the opposite sides of the river. And a Royal task it is, for its long succession of beautiful arches look like the adamant chain that is now and henceforth binding together the interests of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, never again to be separated by any feud, or engaged in destructive warfare. From this duty she proceeds the same day to Edinburgh, to occupy the ancient palace of Holy Rood, long the scene of the power and glory, and sometimes of the troubles of her ancestors. The Pretender held his glittering court in it in 1745. Geo. IV., in 1822, performed part of the gorgeous pageant of his visit within its precincts. But since Charles the First, Victoria is the first British monarch who has slept in it, or made it a home. Her Scottish subjects take it as the symbol of that entire community of interest which every portion of the British Empire has with the other. Prince Albert is to lay the foundation-stone of a national erection in Edinburgh, as a Gallery of Arts for Scotland.

Louis Philippe's Death.

This truly distinguished man, of most singular history from first to last, has just paid the debt of nature. In addition to other bodily infirmities, there have been rumors of nervous excitement, which might awaken the pity, but not the surprise of those who remember the dreadful demand made upon his nervous system during every period of his active life, but especially since 1830, from his accession to power, up to his most ignominious fall. His originally strong mind, although shaken by the painful events of his later history, seems to have so far survived the shock as to be composed and firm to the very last. He dictated a conclusion to his wonderful memoirs. And then composed himself to die, in the bosom of a family whose temporal aggrandisement he has sought with an earnest, if not with a wise persistency. It can be no occasion of regret that he did not die a *king*, for every one must die, and will be judged as a *man*; and probably he had more composure and advantage in dying in an unburdened exile, than if in that hour he had been called upon to dispose of the power which his hand had so tenaciously grasped. If he desired power that he might give to France the enjoyment, and train her in the taste of a rational and regulated freedom, (and perhaps history, in her candid judgment, may yet decide that this was his grand aim,) it seems sad that he should have been so suddenly, rudely, and dishonorably hurled from the seat to which a heroic patriotism alone bound him. If, as not a few allege, he was laying the foundations of a tyranny, under the *prestige* and symbols of a republic, it must afford us satisfaction to see retribution, even in this world, follow untruthfulness, meanness, and treachery. If all his ambition were to amass wealth, and amply endow his children, his ambition has been successful. He made himself, and has left them, rich. But a good name, for disinterested principles and true generosity would have been a richer legacy. But let us wait. The time cannot be long until we shall be able to estimate his character. Meanwhile, one of the most noted actors in the world's affairs has passed away.

The Bishop of Exeter Again.

Lest your readers should be horrified by any further reference to this interminable "*Gorham Case*," I will, without comment, state a series of plain facts.

The Church of England plainly, in her Articles, asserts the Scriptural doctrine of Regeneration by faith and repentance, and as plainly in her Catechism asserts the contradictory doctrine of Regeneration by Baptism.

Many ministers conscientiously disbelieving the dogma of Regeneration by Baptism, yet remain members of a church which requires it to be taught and to be professed by every one within its communion, and constrain themselves to use a Catechism, one of whose characteristic dogmas they disbelieve.

Mr. Gorham is one of those just described, and he reconciles his anomalous position by the attempt to *explain away* the Catechism, so as not to contradict the Articles.

Mr. Gorham's bishop, the Bishop of Exeter, believes in Regeneration by Baptism, and *explains away* the Scriptural doctrine of the Articles, so as to be in perfect keeping with the unscriptural doctrine of the Catechism. This bishop determines to bring Mr. Gorham to be of the same mind as himself, or to banish him from his diocese, and virtually from the ministry of the Gospel in the Church of England, and from all his vested rights as a minister of that church.

Mr. Gorham appeals against this treatment to civil courts, and after having had his wrongs (as he regarded them) confirmed by the decision of the civil court, at length received a decision in his favor, and the bishop is defeated.

Mr. Gorham is introduced into the charge of a parish in the diocese of Exeter, without the intervention, and in spite of the defiance and resistance of the bishop of the diocese—the overseer—the "Father in God" of this, and all the other parishes in its bounds!

The costs, in this most extraordinary struggle, which results in this most strange issue, are said to be £80,000 sterling!

But the thing is not ended yet. The bishop, powerless in one point of view, resolves to make himself formidable in another. He addresses a letter to the parishioners of Mr. Gorham, in which—He reiterates his former assertion, and *proves* it from the Catechism—which is the formula imposed upon every young person in order to confirmation, or admission into communion with the church—that it is the doctrine of the Church of England, that *Baptism Regenerates the soul of the Baptised infant.*"

He declares Mr. Gorham's denial of this to be heresy;—the decision of the Supreme Civil Court to be false and pestilent;—the court itself, because composed of laymen, to be a monstrous excrescence, that should be amputated, to preserve the health of the church and nation; that he cannot send them another minister to counteract Mr. Gorham's poison, for that would be unlawful and void; that they must not go to other communions, for that would be *schism*, and the wounding and rending of the body of Christ. He exhorts them to abide under Mr. Gorham's ministry, to find good in the divine Sacrament of the Supper, although they may regret the heresy and despise the character of him who administers it. He adjures them to watch, with a holy jealousy, if Mr. Gorham ever dares to *preach* his peculiar views, contrary to Baptismal Regeneration. He has hitherto been found fault with for *holding* them, not for *preaching* them. But let him preach them! Report him to me, if he does! And I will pursue him. The warfare is not ended, and never will be, unless Mr. Gorham will be silent.

Thus, for aught that I can see, the "*Gorham Case*," which has cost £80,000 sterling to settle it, may be opened to-morrow again, and the lawyers reap another golden harvest in the attempt, for which *they* must be held most competent to determine what is the will of God to his church, and how the discipline of the Church of Christ is to be conducted.

The Wesleyan Conference.

This body seems to be carrying matters still with a high hand. There is, undoubtedly, a vast amount of dissatisfaction throughout the body. But it cannot get *voice*. The system is so well compacted, and its oppressive arrangements so well conceived, that even the sharp end of the Reform wedge cannot be inserted. I have more hope, (and yet it seems wicked to entertain and almost indecent to express it,) from the blind infatuation of tyranny in the Conference itself, carrying matters to such an extent as to be absolutely unendurable, than from any power, moral, organic, or numerical, possessed by those who are seeking to reform Wesleyan Methodism.

Roman Catholic Synod in Ireland.

There is now sitting, in solemn council, a synod of Roman Catholic bishops, whose deliberations are secret; but are understood to refer to the education of Roman Catholics in Ireland, as a matter to be kept wholly in the hands of the church itself, however much Government may give the necessary funds. From a variety of symptoms, I am persuaded that the object is something more comprehensive than this. It is to combine, concentrate, and direct Popish influence so as it shall operate in strengthening the interest of Popery in Britain, and in availing itself of every opportunity to make itself troublesome, uncontrollable, and ultimately dominant in this nation. That this scheme shall be successful, I do not prophecy—scarcely fear. But that this hope is entertained by Papists, and that many circumstances favor it, I have no hesitation in stating.

The Post Office on the Sabbath.

The decision, hastily, and so unsatisfactorily come to, to arrest all Sabbath deliveries of letters has been reviewed by a Committee of Parliament, and condemned. The former practice, it is expected, will be resumed immediately. This prospect occasions deep disappointment and sorrow to many of the most right-hearted of our people. But the Lord reigns, and in this wondrous Providence, he may devise other and better means of vindicating the honor, and securing the advantages of His holy day, than by the imperfect arrangement, which is soon to be annulled.

The Harvest.

From almost all parts, the reports of the state of the crops is generally favorable. A succession of cold stormy days has rather modified the prospect. Much of the ripe grain has been shaken by the wind, and much destroyed by the rain. It is painful to report the appearance and rapid extension of the potato blight. May God, in his mercy, avert the calamity of a general failure of the potato crop!

Official Salaries.

A Government Enquiry has been instituted into the various salaries of official persons. Some anomalies are very striking. A Scottish judge has £3,000 per annum, which, though a handsome, is not reckoned an extravagant salary. He is occupied for eight months in the year, has long and wearisome sittings, during which his mind must often be most laboriously occupied, and he must sometimes, I should say regularly, examine and prepare his judgments at home. But the Lord Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, who has to represent Her Majesty for ten days, and do nothing but make an opening and closing speech, has little responsibility and less labor, receives £2,000 of annual salary! It appears from the evidence, that while the highest salary of a Scottish judge is £4,500—several practising barristers are making, by their business, an annual income of 5,000 or £6,000.

The Peace Congress.

This body has held its sittings, and is now dissolved. I am unable to give any note of its proceedings, as my information is solely from the correspondent of the Times, who is not always trustworthy, when his prejudices clash with the facts he professes to narrate. The members are said to number upwards of five hundred. From your country, fifty to seventy. From Germany, a like number. Their proceedings closed on the 24th ult. I cannot doubt, that the continual elevation of the notorious evils of war, the desirableness of peace, and the cultivation of the peace-loving speech of the Gospel will tend to render war less popular, and throw difficulties in the way of those Governors and States that are prone to precipitate themselves into the inhuman strife.

Yours truly, J. R. C.

FOR THE PURITAN RECORDER.

Call to Repentance.

One who addresses men to bring them to repentance, may have two objects in view, first, to make them repent immediately, and second, to induce them to pay that attention to religion which may subsequently be followed by repentance. Both objects are to be kept in view. We may err in pursuing either of them too exclusively. A Christian meets a careless unbeliever, and urges him to repent immediately, and believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and be saved. Another Christian meets a similar person, and aims also to make an immediate impression upon him, but he endeavors chiefly to induce him to go regularly and hear the Gospel preached, and to read the Word of God. Both Christians believe that sinners are to be called to repent, that repentance is produced by the Holy Spirit through the Word of God, properly addressed to the mind. Which of these Christians acts most reasonably? Is it not the one who, while he does not omit calling the sinner to repent immediately, endeavors to bring him under the permanent influence of the truth? A minister has an opportunity of addressing a congregation; and he may confine himself to one call to repentance; or, beside keeping this immediate impression in view, he may aim to exert an influence which shall prevail with some of them to attend and hear one hundred sermons, under which they will have one hundred more opportunities to repent immediately under the appeals of the Gospel. Whether we believe that a man is active or passive in regeneration; whether we believe that he is regenerated by the Holy Spirit through the truth, or that he is first regenerated by a direct work of the Spirit, and that then the truth operates on him according to his new nature; whether we believe that man repents under earnest exhortation, or under the influence of truth conveyed into the mind laboriously and gradually, it is reasonable that we should endeavor to establish habits which will keep men permanently under the calls and teachings of the Gospel. Without exhortation to immediate repentance, men may remain sluggish with enlightened minds. And without being urged to attend to the Gospel regularly, they will hear very few calls to immediate repentance; the calls they hear will not be enforced by the convictions of an enlightened mind; or if their feelings are wrought upon, and they believe in Christ, they will be uninformed and unstable Christians. F.

Report,

OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE A. B. C. F. M.

The following is the Report of the Special Committee to whom were referred the two special Reports of the Prudential Committee of the American Board at their late meeting. As we had not room for it last week, we promised it to our readers in this number:

The Committee to whom were referred two special Reports of the Prudential Committee, One "*on the power of the Board to superintend and conduct a greatly enlarged system of missions*;" and the other "*on the question whether the Christian community can be induced to raise a larger sum annually, than they have done in years past to be expended on the foreign field*," would respectfully submit the following as the result of their deliberations.

The importance of the subjects of inquiry embraced in these documents, must strike every mind which is at all familiar with the missionary work; and few discussions have ever been submitted to the consideration of this Board of deeper practical interest than these. These inquiries moreover are seasonable and well timed. The period has arrived in the history of what we believe to be our divinely appointed enterprise, when the questions here presented and considered, or kindred ones, must be met and thoroughly examined, and coolly and conscientiously decided for practical uses hereafter. They are questions which originate in the natural progress of things, and they should be disposed of in their proper time and order.

In looking at the extended operations of this Board, at the length, and breadth, and promise of the field already occupied, the amount of labor to be performed, the number of agencies to be employed and kept in constant and living activity, the funds to be appropriated amidst conflicting claims, the pecuniary responsibilities to be sustained and the delicate and complicated machinery to be kept in motion by a hundred springs, seen and unseen, the inquiry will sometimes very naturally occur, would it not be better to commit this onerous task to separate organizations, and not force too much upon the same hands, nor expect too much of the same minds? Would not this process simplify the operations and be likely to secure, in all respects, more favorable results? Is there not danger that the whole system may break down under its own weight and prove a failure under the superabundance of its prosperity?

Your Committee deem these inquiries correctly and definitely settled by the Report on this subject put into their hands. Its arguments need not be repeated here. It has been read to this Board, and no doubt with decisive effect. It is hardly necessary for your Committee to endorse its sentiments, for they have long since been endorsed by universal experience. Its reasonings are sustained by a sound philosophy, its positions are acted upon in all the great mercantile and manufacturing establishments of our world. In the judgment of your Committee, our present system is not only working well, but is capable of using safely and economically much larger funds than have yet been committed to this Board, and of scattering spiritual blessings over a much broader field than Providence has yet permitted them to occupy. The public mind will be at rest on this subject when the document in question is printed and read by our churches.

The other Report put into the hands of your Committee presents one old subject, but one which loses nothing of its importance or interest while an inch of human territory remains to be subdued to the sceptre of the Son of God. Can the annual receipts of this Board be materially increased, and what measures should be adopted for this purpose are the questions discussed in this paper.

The statistics and reasonings embraced in this Report prove most conclusively that the cause of Foreign Missions has not yet taken that deep hold on the heart of the church which must be secured before the bright day of promise can come. The spirit of liberality in giving, with many noble exceptions, to be sure, lingers far behind some other things which have an intimate connection with the regeneration of our world. The *money-power*, according to the present order of things, must be brought up to our help, or our progress must be retarded, and that too within a very limited period. Our clear morning will be followed by a faint or hazy noon, and that will be succeeded by a sad decline. And shall the magnificence of this enterprise be tarnished for the want of a little money? Let the rich men in the church of Christ answer this question. Let poor believers, "rich in faith," and used to self-denial, settle this point. Let the ministers at the altar and the entire church of God and this great Republic, whose power and prosperity are intimately blended with such a work as this, and which is favored above all nations under the broad canopy of the heavens, solve these inquiries. It is but little we want. Our mark would be that of the Report, $500,000 for the current year. And this sum could be raised in a few days for a railway or a line of steamers. It would be deemed a trifling sum for the prosecution of any great worldly scheme. If "the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light," let it not be said that they have more faith in their proposed ends, or more liberality in their outlays to compass them. "They do it to obtain a corruptible crown, we an incorruptible."

Your Committee forbear to recommend any particular system of means by which the sum proposed may be secured, because they are well aware that the same measures would not work equally well in all places. These may be safely left with the ministers and churches. But certain ends or objects should be aimed at and secured by *all*, and *everywhere*. And if these are kept in view, we can hardly fail of securing from the Christian community in this land the sum which has been named.

The leading principle should be this, to reach, if possible, every individual in the churches and congregations which sustain any connection with this Board. Not one should be overlooked. And in prosecuting this object, let the principle be carried out in some such details as these: Let every member of the church be urged, as a matter of *duty* and *conscience*, to give something—the rich *abundantly*, the poor liberally.

Let the missionary work be laid before the minds of those who are not professors, but who think the Gospel true and its influences always benign, and much more may be received from this source than has been obtained heretofore. We mean, let this application be made specifically and personally, and liberal minds and generous hands will help us more than ever.

Let all the children in our families and Sabbath schools be well instructed in the most interesting details of the missionary work, and especially in those which respect the native condition and the education and attainments of heathen children in mission schools, and their little hearts will melt and their little hands will help us.

And above all, and though "last, not least," commission those "women who have always helped us in the Gospel," to do a work for us that nobody else can do. Let the redeemed female community think of the condition of their sex under the dense and overhanging shades of Paganism—of *mothers, wives, daughters, sisters*, in their deep degradation, and they must feel and they will act. And with all these agencies and influences at work, we need not ask the Lord to make windows in heaven and send down the wished for treasure;—the earth shall give up her wealth, and the sum of $500,000 shall be the product of the next annual harvest, when we again come together, "bringing our sheaves with us;" and this *money*, the giving of which shall make no one the poorer, shall, in the hands of this Board, and by the special influence of God the Spirit, make glad this poor, dying world.

All of which is submitted, by order of the Committee.

HYMN OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY.

Words recently Composed, and Sung at the late Meeting of the American Board, at Oswego, N. Y.

Glad on the mountains,
Bright o'er vales and fountains,
Dawns the fair day of peace and love;
Nations are waking,
Where the day, breaking,
Chases the clouds that brood above.

Welcome, bright morning,
All the earth adorning!
Gentiles and Jews shall own thy sway.
Kings have confessed thee,
Prophets have blessed thee,
But never lived to see the day.

To us is given,
Like a glimpse of heaven,
Light of that glory promised long.
Oh, may it brighten,
Till it shall lighten
All earth with radiance full and strong.

Oh God, most holy,
Fain would we, though lowly,
Send up our mingled praise to Thee;
Thine is the giving,
Ours the receiving,—
Thine shall the endless glory be!

Marblehead. C. A. B.

Rev. Mr. Stoddard's Address.

We promised our readers, last week, Mr. Stoddard's very interesting address at the farewell meeting of the Board, on Friday morning.

I seem, dear brethren, to hear a voice this morning coming over the ocean. It is from the Nestorians, with whom I have wept and prayed, and praised; a voice of thanksgiving to God and gratitude to you. They say, "Only a few years ago we were sunk in ignorance; but you have opened schools for us, and taught our children to read. The Bible was a sealed book. You have unfolded it in its life-giving power. The Sabbath was a holiday. You have made it to us a season of holy rest, a blessed ante-past of heaven. We were strangers to the love of Jesus. You have led us to his cross. We were wretched here, and doomed to a more wretched hereafter. You have blessed us for time, and blessed us for eternity, making us to sit together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus, and giving us a hope immortal and full of glory."

John, the thief, now the devoted pastor of Geog Tapa, or the travelling evangelist of the plain of Oroomiah; Arsanas, the drunkard, who now quenches his thirst with the water of the river of life; Tamu, the passionate man, whose strongest passion now is to preach Christ, and him crucified; Isaac, the brother of the Patriarch, once the leader of a persecuting band, now a general in the sacramental host of God's elect; Malek Agha Bey, the proud man, now led by children to the mercy seat; Gueagis, the money-loving man, now singing as he travels toward heaven:—

"Go, boast of all your golden stores,
And tell how bright they shine;
Your heaps of glittering dust are yours,
And my Redeemer's mine;"—

Deacon, the idiotic old man, now waiting in the land of Beulah, his face radiant with the glories of the new Jerusalem, which he pants after, and which he is so soon to enjoy; these, and scores, yes, hundreds of others, thank you, dear brethren of this Board, for all you have done to save them. I hear, this morning, their notes of joy and thanksgiving coming over the ocean.

But this is not all. Here are some—once ragged, vile, blaspheming Nestorians, who are now shining as the sun in the kingdom of our Father. They stand on Mount Zion, with songs and everlasting joy on their heads, casting their crowns at Jesus' feet, loving and praising him in that glorious company of patriarchs, apostles and martyrs. *But I know they do not forget you.* Bending over the battlements of heaven, and forming a part of that innumerable cloud of witnesses who compass us around, could they speak to you, they would utter the same words of gratitude. Sarah, who died on her knees in prayer; Hannah, who often said—"It seems to me I cannot wait, I do so want to go to my Saviour;" Youan, who, with unfaltering step, passed through the swelling of Jordan,—these, and their companions, gathered from among the Nestorians, thank you with an emphasis and a joy, of which they could know nothing when on earth.

And there are others with them. From China, from India, from Turkey, from Africa, from the isles of the sea, from the tribes of our Western wilderness, they have gone up, through the instrumentality of this Board, to our Father's house on high, and aid them in singing the song of Moses and the Lamb.

Oh, what a blessed work is this of missions! It is good to be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water in its promotion. It is a work in which angels might well delight to engage, and the success of which wakens sweeter music through all the harps of heaven. A work, good to us who go. We say over and sing over in our different fields of labor, "Unto me, who am less than the least of all saints, is this grace given, that I should preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ." I speak, not with a feeling of romance, but as the sober result of experience. I have tried the missionary work, and I know its sorrows as well as its joys. My health was prostrated in the field; and I have sat in a strange Mohammedan city, beside the lifeless body of my beloved wife, and clasped to my heart my motherless babes. I followed her out at midnight, with no funeral procession, no parade of mourning, to the open field; and there, in the spot which had not then been consecrated as the asylum of the dead, my faithful Nestorians, the companions of my journey, dug the grave and watered it with their tears. And while the rain was beating upon us, and the dashing of the waves of the Black Sea was heard at our feet, with one beloved fellow missionary, I committed the remains to their kindred dust. Yes, I know what trouble is on missionary ground; and I know, too, the power of God's grace to bear the soul calm and unwavering through the storm. A blessed cause is this to you who labor for it at home; blessed in its influence upon your own heart, giving you peace of conscience, expansive benevolence, increased sympathy with Christ, and elevating, more than all things else, the spirituality of the churches throughout the land; blessed in the influences of civilization and refinement and comfort which it is scattering broad-cast over the world, blessed, as reclaiming multitudes from everlasting woe and making them bright jewels in the Redeemer's crown.

And shall this cause languish for want of *money?* In this age of great enterprises, of ship canals, of magnificent steamers, of railroads, covering the land with their net work, of manufacturing towns, springing up like magic. Shall this blessed cause suffer, because a few thousand dollars cannot be obtained from our wealthy churches? Will not the rich retrench their luxuries, and the poor give of their poverty? Will not females show the same self-denying zeal, as did the mothers of Carthage when their city was besieged, who cut off their hair that it might be braided into cables for their ships; and one and all, constrained by love to Christ and a dying world, labor as they never have before, to swell the blessed tide?

Shall the cause languish for want of *men?* Let it not be so. Let our sons and our daughters be freely given up; let them joyfully come forward of themselves; let the cause have a stronger hold on our sympathies every year; let us pray more for it, and praise God more that we can take any part in it; let us never cease in our efforts, till we can say with shouts of victory, "It is done; the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ, and he shall reign forever and ever." What a blessed consummation! May it come speedily.

FOR THE PURITAN RECORDER.

The Trinity—No. 6.

BY REV. ENOCH POND, D. D.

OBJECTIONS CONTINUED.

I come now to another objection to the doctrine under consideration. It is urged, that though there are Scriptures which seem to teach the Divinity of Christ, still there are *more—many more* which represent him as inferior to the Father. Hence, are we not bound to regard him as inferior to the Father?

I admit, in reply to this objection, that the Scriptures *do* represent Christ as inferior to the Father. Such representations are very common in the sacred writings. And, in my judgment, they are all *true—literally* true. There is a sense in which Christ is inferior to the Father, Christ was *man* as well as God;—*perfect* man—a human body and a human soul—as truly a man as any other that ever lived, *God and man mysteriously united in one person;*—this is the venerable orthodox doctrine which has come down to us from the Apostles, and from the fathers and councils of the primitive age, and which has ever been the received doctrine of the church. As a man, then, Christ was inferior to the Father,—infinitely inferior; and he would truly say; "My Father is greater than I."

In the Scriptures, our Saviour speaks and is spoken of in *three capacities:* 1. As God; in which sense he is equal with the Father. 2. As Mediator between God and man; in which sense he is commissioned by the Father, sent by the Father, and is *officially* subordinate to the Father. 3. As man; in which sense he is really and infinitely inferior to the Father. Such is the whole doctrine of Scripture respecting the power of the Saviour. And now what shall we do with it? Shall we presumptuously throw away or vainly attempt to explain away a part, that we may retain the rest? Or shall we humbly and submissively receive it all?

The whole doctrine of Christ, as set forth in the Scriptures, I have sometimes compared to a lock, so ingeniously constructed, that but one key can possibly be made to turn it. Insert the Arian key, or that theory of Christ's person which represents him as a highly exalted creature—neither God nor man, but occupying a place between the two; and this key turns easily no where. It meets neither those representations of Scripture which speak of Christ as a man, nor those which speak of him as God. Insert the Socinian key, or that theory which makes Christ a man and nothing else; and though it turns easily a little way, no art or strength can bring it round. It meets exactly that class of Scriptures which speak of Christ as a man, but runs plump against that other class, which represent him as God. Insert now the good old Trinitarian key, which represents Christ as both God and man mysteriously united in one person; and this turns easily every where. It meets precisely all the representations of Scripture on the subject. This, therefore, we insist, is the true doctrine of Scripture respecting the person of Christ. This is *the truth* as it is in Jesus.

It is further objected to the doctrine of the Trinity, that it is confessedly *mysterious;* no one can understand it; and hence faith in it can be no better than a *blind* faith—a belief without understanding.

In reply to this objection, I have three remarks to make: 1. There is that about the Trinity which we *do* profess to understand. 2. There is that about it which we *do not* profess to understand. And 3. What we believe about it is the former and not the latter. So that I am prepared to deny altogether, that in accepting the Trinity, I profess to believe what I do not understand.

I understand it as a *fact*—a *revealed* fact, that there are three persons, or personal distinctions in the one God. And I *believe* this great truth as a revealed fact. I believe, therefore, what I understand; and I understand what I believe. I do *not* understand *how* the three persons in the Godhead are one; and the one three. The mode, the manner, the *how* of this great fact I do not understand. Neither as to the *how* of it have I any belief or faith at all. What I do not understand about it I do not believe, but simply believe the *revealed fact* which I do understand.

And in this point of view the doctrine of the Trinity stands on the same footing, precisely, with a thousand other things. I understand it as a *fact*, that in my own person, soul and body are united. I believe this as a fact. I do not understand *how* soul and body are united; neither do I believe *how*. As to the particular *mode* of their union, I have no understanding and no faith. I understand it as a fact, that heat and moisture make grass grow. I believe this as a fact. I do not understand *how* heat and moisture make grass grow, neither do I believe *how*. As to the *modus operandi* here I know nothing, and I believe nothing.

And just so in regard to the mystery of the Trinity and the mysterious union of the Divine and human natures in the person of Christ. The proper mystery, in both these cases, relates not to the revealed *facts*, which we profess to believe; but rather to the *mode* of these facts, in respect to which we have no more of faith than we have of understanding.

It is objected, finally, to the doctrine of the Trinity, that this is, an *old*, an *obsolete* doctrine. It belongs to a former age. It cannot bear the light of the nineteenth century. With the other rubbish of by-gone days, it is destined to pass away.

In reply to all this, I admit that the doctrine of the Trinity is an *old doctrine;*—as old as the Bible,—yes, infinitely older; as old as God himself. It has its foundation in the very nature of the Deity, and is, like himself, eternal.

And as to its being destined to pass away, I can only say, that when this goes, the Gospel must go with it. The Trinity, and God's vast scheme of redeeming mercy must fall together. If the redemption of this apostate world is destined to go on; if the nations of the earth are yet to be reached and renovated by the Gospel of Christ; if he is to see the whole travail of his soul and be satisfied; and the elect of God are to be gathered in; then, we may be certain, the doctrine of the holy Trinity will remain. It will never pass away, God will always exist, as he always has existed, a *triune God*, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, and the indispensable offices of these adorable personages will continue to be fulfilled.

Feeling for the Pillars. When Luther was at Coburg he wrote to a friend, "I was lately looking out of my window at night, and I saw the stars in the heavens, and God's great beautiful arch over my head, but I could not see any pillars on which the great Builder had fixed his arch; and yet the heavens fell not, and the great arch stood firmly. There are some who are always feeling for the pillars, and longing to touch them, they stand trembling and fearing lest the heavens should fall. If they could only grasp the pillars, then the heavens would stand fast." Thus Luther illustrated the faith of his own soul, and wished to inspirit others with the same strong confidence in God.

FOR THE PURITAN RECORDER.

The Doctrine of Universal Depravity,

THE FOUNDATION OF UNIVERSAL SYMPATHY.

Deny the doctrine of universal depravity, and you destroy the foundation for sympathy with criminals. Admit that the murderer is a murderer born, that he was born differing physically and organically from other men, and his claim on my sympathy is gone. He is no longer a man like myself, but he is a monster. I belong to a different and higher rank of beings, and never had that natural constitution which to him made crime natural. Therefore I can no more sympathise with this being, possessing a natural constitution so inferior to mine, than with a tiger that possesses a natural constitution inferior to mine.

But when I feel that I too have an evil nature like him, when I am compelled to feel that in my breast lie in the germ, or perhaps in active exercise, the very passions which have led him to crime, at once I recognise in the criminal a man and a brother. I remember that I too am a sinner, and but for God's goodness, might have been led to a like crime. Here is a foundation for sympathy for the criminal; for efforts for his reformation; for tears at his untimely fate, which a just regard to the welfare of society inexorably demands; and for the most strenuous efforts for the prevention of crime.

L. S.

FOR THE PURITAN RECORDER.

The Two Funerals.

"Wealth maketh many friends; but the poor is separated from his neighbor." "Ye have the poor with you always, and whensoever ye will ye may do them good." "They would that we should remember the poor; the same which I also was forward to do."

I have just returned from the funeral of a neighbor. She was old; "three-score years and ten, and by reason of strength fourscore years" had been the term of her pilgrimage. She was poor; no crowd of mourners pressed into the humble mansion where she had lived and died; a few neighbors were there, but no tears were shed. No long funeral train followed the remains to the grave. The prayer was by the pastor of the deceased. He had not visited her during her last lingering illness, and as he stood in the presence of the dead to pray for the living, his words and manner seemed to me heartless. Oh, the departed spirit should have been directed, even at the eleventh hour, to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world.

A few days since I was present at the funeral of another. He was old also; he had been conversant with three generations, and was one of the few surviving soldiers of the Revolution. He was rich. The funeral services were performed in the house of worship of the denomination to which the deceased belonged; the beauty and fashion of the place were there, and the house was filled to overflowing. There were prayers by a Doctor of Divinity from a neighboring city. There was the singing of dirges, and the solemn music of the organ. There was a glowing eulogy by an Hon. member of the National Legislature—a long procession followed the body to its grave in a *fashionable* cemetery, while the shining ranks of the military, the muffled drum and plaintive strains of martial music, gave additional interest to the scene.

These two funerals present a striking contrast, and it may be attributed to the fact that one of the deceased was poor and the other rich. But let it be admitted, that in this instance, it was the military fame of one of them that caused the difference. Similar contrasts are, however, by no means uncommon, for wealth is the idol at whose shrine the children of this world offer willing homage. Had the poor woman who was buried to-day been rich, she would doubtless have heard from the lips of her pastor, one prayer at least, before she died. There is, to my mind, something awful in the reflection, that she was thus neglected by the professed minister of God to whom she looked as her spiritual guide,—by him who professed to have been placed over the people to watch for their souls, (the souls of the poor as well as of the rich,) as one that must give an account. Oh, how different the spirit of this world from that of the meek and lowly Jesus! He *was* rich, and *became poor* for us! He designed that his Gospel should be preached to the poor! He would *now* have his ministers at the bed-side of the dying poor! In the judgment of the great day, before his Father, the holy angels and an assembled universe, he will not be ashamed of the poor.

G. G. H.

FOR THE PURITAN RECORDER.

Dr. Woods and John Foster.

In the third volume of Dr. Woods' recently published theological works, is a review of John Foster's famous letter on Future Punishment. The review extends over forty pages. It is every way worthy of the author, and ought to be as widely circulated as the unscriptural, irrational, and mischievous letter of Foster. It might be printed from the stereotype plates of the volume without inconvenience except in the paging; or it could, at trifling expense, be published in a smaller form and extensively scattered abroad. Perhaps it would be a good plan to bind some of them with Foster's letter. Sure I am that a satisfactory arrangement could be entered into with Dr. W., on the part of a publisher. LECTOR.

☞ We last week published an article upon the "Antiquity of the Earth," as indicated by Geology," which was extracted from the "Pre-Adamite Earth," by Dr. Harris; but which credit we failed to give. The following views, by a correspondent, upon the "Duration of the Earth," as indicated by Astronomy, will be read, we think, with much interest:

The Duration of the Earth,

AS INTIMATED BY ASTRONOMY.

The evidence which geology affords of the great antiquity of the earth, turns thought to the evidence which astronomy furnishes of its future continuance. From the many striking resemblances between the bodies that compose the solar system, we infer for them a common origin and a common destiny. The earth, then, will probably live while the system lives, and no longer. What its particular destiny may be, and by what means brought about, we stop not here to inquire. Our only purpose now, is to consider some intimations furnished us by the system itself, that it is fashioned for *a long duration*. This is indicated by the immense length of some of the periods involved in the system.

According to the commonly received chronology, the planet Neptune has had but thirty-six of *his* years since the creation of our race. If the analogy between the earth and that planet holds good, then the first generation of his inhabitants is hardly yet passed away. Some comets have not yet had *one year* since the date of Adam's creation.

But there are periods of greater length still. The earth's Perihelion is slowly creeping around the orbit from West to East, at a rate which will require 111,000 years to complete the circuit. The Perihelion of Mercury is moving in a similar manner, at a rate which will require 200,000 years to complete it. Other planets exhibit the same movement. Now if all the planets in the system were arranged along in a line on the same side of the sun, and all in their Perihelia, i. e., all in that point of their orbits which is nearest the sun, and then all their orbits set revolving according to their present laws of motion, millions of years must elapse ere *all* of them would meet again under the same circumstances to hold their family festival preparatory to another revolution of the same length.

The earth's orbit is now an ellipse, but is slowly becoming circular; and at its present rate of change, will become a perfect circle in about half a million of years from this time. Then it will begin to resume its elliptical form, becoming more and more elliptical for some millions of years, when, having attained the maximum of ellipticity, it will begin again to shape itself into a circle. Corresponding with this change and caused by it, is a change of the period of the moon's revolution. Its period is now slowly shortening; its motion in revolution, of course increasing; and this rate of increase is such as will make it gain a little more than its diameter in a thousand years. This shortening of her period and increase of her velocity will continue until the earth's orbit becomes a perfect circle, and then she will slowly reverse her movements and gradually return to her former condition.

From the mutual attraction of Jupiter and Saturn, their orbits are passing through similar changes, the orbit of one becoming more and more elliptical, while, from the same cause, that of the other becomes more and more circular, in consequence of which motions, the period of one is lengthening, while that of the other is shortening. This oscillation requires more than 70,000 years for its completion.

The sun has what is called a "proper motion," i. e., the sun, with all his dependent household, is sweeping through space at the rate of 422,000 miles per day or nearly half its own diameter. It is supposed by some good astronomers that all the stars have a similar movement; all revolving together in the plane of the milky way, about some common centre, but that the orbit described by our sun in this grand march is so large, that this inconceivably rapid motion continued for years, forms practically a straight line; in other words, the orbit is so large that the arc of it described since this motion was first observed, as to seem in comparison with the whole orbit, to be no arc at all, but only a straight line. At least, no instruments are, as yet, accurate enough to detect and measure its rate of deviation from a straight line. Herschell intimates that the elements of this orbit may perhaps be determined after 30 or 40 years observation with the nicest instruments. Of course, many millions of years must pass, ere this vast circuit can be fully described by the sun.

We grant there is some little of conjecture attaching to this last illustration which belongs not to any of the previous ones; and yet it is so much in keeping with those demonstrated facts, that it can hardly be called improbable.

Although these periods are inconceivably long, still they are none the less *periods*. They are as truly periods, as if they were completed in one day or one hour. The fact that our life is so short in comparison, and that we cannot, in our best estate, have any adequate conceptions of them, is no more of an objection to their existence than it is an objection to the length of Neptune's period that insects die after a few hours existence, and without any adequate conception of an hundred and sixty-four years existence.

From the movements of the heavenly bodies through a certain part of their orbits or of their oscillations, science determines with the greatest exactness the fact that, after a certain point in departure is gained, the body will infallibly return to its former condition and place. On its faithfully returning and thus neutralizing the perturbations caused by its departure, the harmony and stability of the whole system depend.

Now mark the conclusion. For the same good reasons that we say the earth could not have been made and set rotating merely to cause fifty or a hundred days, or was not set revolving around the sun to cause only one or two years, or perhaps only a small part of one year,—for these good reasons do we say that these unmeasured and almost immeasurable periods were intended by the Creator to be *described, gone through with*, and doubtless *many times repeated* ere the great chronometer runs down.

Our ideas of the perfection of his workmanship are shocked by any other conclusion. Our minds refuse to admit the idea of a period or an orbit, or an oscillation only *partially* completed. In the language of Prof. Mitchell we say—"The entire system forms one grand complicated piece of celestial machinery; circle within circle, wheel within wheel, cycle within cycle; revolutions so swift as to be completed in a few hours,—movements so slow that their mighty periods are only counted by millions of years. Are we to believe that the Divine Architect constructed this admirably adjusted system to wear out and to fall to ruins even before one single revolution of its complex scheme of wheels had been performed? At the end of a vast period, amounting to many millions of years, the entire range of fluctuation will have been accomplished; the entire system, planets, orbits, inclinations, eccentricities, prerihelia and nodes will have gained their original values and places, and the great bell of eternity will then sound—ONE!"

H. F. B.

THE PURITAN RECORDER.

BOSTON: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1850.

The Half Million for Foreign Missions.

HOW SHALL IT BE SECURED?

Those who have read the proceedings of the American Board, as published in our last, will have read with deep interest what was said and done respecting an effort to bring the annual receipts of the Board up to a half million. About that subject many things were made plain to every mind. It was as clear as day that it ought to be done, and that the churches are abundantly able to do it, and that such a sum could be used to vast advantage if we had it, and would even fall far short of what is needed, to give the best cultivation to the widening fields open before our missions—and that the present want of *men* for [illegible] an advantageous use of that amount of funds. All these things were fully demonstrated.

But there was one question on which we got no satisfactory information. That is, *How is the standard of giving to be raised to the needed elevation?* About this many good things were said, but they did not answer the ultimate question. It was said, let the children and youth be enlisted—let church members who do nothing, be brought to do something, and let others increase their donations—let pastors feel their responsibility to see that their church members are doing their proportion—let church members be made to feel that they must pray with their hands as well as with their hearts, &c. Now all this is true and important to be said. But it does not advance us one inch from our former position. The importance of just these things has been urged, and urged as impressively before—and yet the standard of giving for missions has not been elevated. For the last twenty years it has not risen at all. While listening, as we did, with deep attention to the remarks made on that occasion, we desired some one to point out a way in which the mind of the Christian public could be reached—to cause these good things to be done. We believe that the Scriptures themselves contain the instruction needed on this very point, and we were anxious to see it unfolded. We were even tempted to break over the rule which we had made for ourselves, which has restrained us hitherto from speaking on these occasions, and give utterance to such thoughts as we had on the subject. But having overcome this difficulty, we found it impossible to get the floor when this subject was under consideration. Still we feel desirous of saying some things which should be said to this point, which involves the whole difficulty of the case. And we now think of acting on the principle of members of Congress, who publish speeches that they would have made if they could. If time and opportuity serve us, we shall in some future numbers, give some thoughts to this point. We pretend to no superior penetration, but we have given no little thought and labor to the subject, and we have reached results which, whether true or false, have not been brought distinctly under public scrutiny, and we shall therefore ask public attention to them.

Crucifixion of Sin.

We are told by an apostle, that "they that are Christ's, have crucified the flesh with the affections and lusts." *They that are Christ's* are those disciples, whom he has made his own by making them like himself. This resemblance extends even to his crucifixion, except that they are crucified in a spiritual sense, and he corporeally. Thus the Apostle already quoted, tells us in another place, "that our *old* man is crucified with him, that the *body of sin*,"—which is what he means by the *old man*, or corrupt nature,—"that the body of sin might be destroyed; that henceforth we should not serve sin." The depraved nature which exists in every man previous to regeneration, is viewed as a sort of embodiment of sin, wherein the various unholy affections and lusts are so many members and limbs. Conversion is the crucifying of this body of sin.

But the parallel extends further; for, "if we be dead with Christ, we shall also live with him. Likewise reckon ye also yourselves to be dead indeed unto sin, but alive unto God through Jesus Christ our Lord. Let not sin, therefore, reign in your mortal body, that ye should obey it in the lusts thereof." The sentiment appears to be this,—As Christ died *for* sin, so must we die *to* sin; and as he arose from natural death, so must we be revived from spiritual death, to live a new life in God, a life devoted wholly to his honor and glory.

In another epistle, the Apostle Paul uses the same favorite figure. "Mortify," or put to death,—"your members which are upon the earth." The enumeration of these members which follows, shows that they are members of the "body of sin," that "old man," or fleshly nature which is to be mortified or put to death by the cross. Thus, as is usually the case, we find that the best interpreter of St. Paul is no other than St. Paul himself. Of this wonderful writer, Luther remarks in his bold way; "One of Paul's sayings contains more than three of Cicero's orations." The crucifixion of the flesh which the Apostle urges, consists in nailing to the cross the depraved mind with its carnal passions and sensual appetites. There let them die! And let us do all we can, by breaking their bones, or piercing them to the heart, to hasten on their lingering death.

Infant Salvation.

Do the Scriptures warrant the expectation, that every infant dying in infancy will be saved? The general hope, not to say belief of Christians is, that they do. This question is but sparingly treated in the Scriptures. The Gospel was written for the use of those able to read it; and its instructions touching infants are few in proportion to the fewer duties which we have to perform respecting them. And if there is any imperfection in the solution which the Bible gives to the question—whether *all* that die in infancy will be saved, the wisdom of God has appointed that imperfection. He is as wise in concealing, as in revealing. He may have had the best of reasons for leaving a little cloud on this portion of the field.

But it may be well to glance at the subject, and see how great is the probability which the Scriptures give on this question. There is evidently nothing in the Scriptures to hinder an expectation that all of this class of human beings embracing nearly half of the race will be saved. Nothing makes it impossible to save them all, if he will. And the fact, that where sin has abounded, grace does much more abound, that is, that grace is an overflowing stream running wherever it meets with no obstructions, and bearing down great obstructions where they exist, would create a natural expectation that mercy would flow over this field.

It is not hindered by the fact of the universal depravity of the race. God has concluded all under sin, that he might have mercy upon all; and those infants who die before they have opportunity to reject offered mercy, can be the subject of God's mercy in no other way than in their salvation. If God has concluded all under sin, that there might be scope for his mercy with all; so he has concluded infants under sin, that there might be scope for his mercy with them. The depravity of infants is no harder to overcome by renewing grace, than that of adults.

Nor does the impossibility of bringing the Gospel to bear on the minds of infants by human means, hinder the salvation of infants. Their minds are as accessible to divine influence, working on a scale proportioned to the powers of the infant, as are those of men of maturest knowledge.

Nor is there anything in God's *election* of his people to holiness and salvation, that excludes infants.—What is this election but God's choosing whom he will of our race, guided and prompted by nothing but the good pleasure of his goodness. Nothing in this, fixes the age of the vessels of his mercy, or limits him in his choice to those of adult years. Suppose the doctrine contrary to that of election; suppose that God has no eternal purpose to effect the renewal of any, or to move upon the hearts of any, till they first move of themselves towards him—there would then be little chance for infants who cannot be supposed to move first in the case. But if we suppose that every instance of renewal occurs by a predetermined and special act of God's power, then the way is open for the renewal of infants as well as others. Indeed, if it were a known fact that all infants are saved, then so far as they are concerned, election and special grace would be a matter of irresistible inference.

The fact that God destroyed infants with others in the flood in Sodom and in the destruction of Jerusalem, and in like sweeping temporal judgments, does not imply that he carries out the destruction of the soul on the same principle. Moses and Aaron, and many other pious men, were involved in the curse that doomed a whole generation to die in the wilderness; yet they were special friends of God and subjects of salvation.

Nor does the fact that God visits the iniquities of fathers upon the children, hinder the salvation of infants. In this world, God of necessity deals with men in families and according to a thousand social liabilities. But in the final judgment, every one is called to answer only for his own individual wickedness. And we have no means of knowing that, the new born infants of wicked parents are more wicked in the sight of God, and present more obstructions to renewing grace than others. The wickedness of an ancestor meets us at the judgment only so far as it is made our own.

Nor is it anywhere intimated in the Bible, that any of those who die in infancy are lost. The Apostle clearly exposes the hopelessness of the heathen who die without the Gospel—and he graphically describes their wickedness, as the ground of their condemnation; and he speaks of the light against which they have sinned. Yet in this connection, he says nothing of infants, who are clear of those forms of wickedness.

Infants seem to stand more exclusively upon their relationship to the first and second Adam, than others. They have not, like adults, fallen by a conscious rejection of Christ, nor can they rise by an intelligent reception of Christ. If all dying in infancy are saved, we find a fullness of meaning in those words—"For as by one man's sin disobedience many were made sinners, so by the obedience of one, shall many be made righteous. Where sin hath abounded, grace did much more abound."

Depravity not Sinful.

The notion borrowed from the Romanists, and put forth as one of the recent "improvements in theology," to wit, that an inclination to sin involves no blameworthiness, is well met by Dr. Dick in his lectures on theology. Speaking of the Greek word *epithumia*, he says:—

"In the first place, it signifies that proneness to evil, which is natural to man, and is found even in the regenerated. This the Church of Rome acknowledges to be the matter of sin, or that in which sin originates, but denies it to be sin, and says, that although the Apostle calls it sin, it is not so in itself, but is so denominated, because it inclines to sin. I think, however, we are much safer in following Paul than the council of Trent. We cannot conceive any proneness, or any tendency or inclination to evil, in a perfectly innocent being; or such to have been the constitution of human nature, when it was first impressed with the image of its Maker. Although capable of evil, it was inclined only to good. An inclination to evil must be itself evil, as an inclination to virtue is a virtuous tendency. And the rule of our Saviour certainly holds in the present case, that the tree is corrupt which bears corrupt fruit."

"In the second place, concupiscence [epithumia] signifies the involuntary movements of this habitual disposition; and they are called involuntary, because they are not accompanied by any deliberate act of the mind, approving of them and consenting to them, but arise suddenly in consequence of a suitable object.—These also have been denied to be sinful. But although they do not imply a formal deliberate volition, yet, they proceed from an evil habit, and they must be themselves evil. It will be acknowledged I presume, that it is our duty to check them; but how could this be, if they were innocent? We can conceive no such thing in our Lord; and every motion of this kind is excluded by his own declaration—that the Prince of this world was coming, but would find nothing in him—no tendency toward sin—no movement of the affections of which he could take advantage to seduce him."

So far we have Dr. Dick. What he here says of involuntary motions to sin, will show in what sense a species of sin may be said to be involuntary. Using the term as he does, as implying the absence of a conscious volition to sin, he makes out a clear case of sin that is involuntary. But remembering that even these acts, cannot, strictly speaking, go forth *against the will*, nor without a real, though unconscious concurrence of the will, we come upon the broad ground, that all sin, is, at least in this qualified sense, voluntary. The will may seem to have little to do with the motions of the fingers of a practised player of a familiar tune. And there would be a propriety in calling them habitual, mechanical or involuntary motions; because compared with others they are so. And yet strictly speaking, they have the concurrence of the will, and are voluntary. But we would not say that there are no motions of the fingers in such a case, where there is no conscious volition. Nor can we say with truth, that there is no sin where there is not a conscious and deliberate exercise of the will.

The Beauty of the Glorified Body.

Beauty of face and person are, in this world, no index of excellent qualities of mind. And yet there are instances wherein the effect of an unhappy conformation of features is counterbalanced by a lovely spirit having expression through the countenance. A countenance beaming with intelligence and kindness is always beautiful. And were all the human race possessed of a spiritual character like that of Adam in Eden, their faces would wear a different aspect, that itself would amount to a sort of transfiguration. Moses, when he came down from communion with God, wore a shining face.

We read, that after the resurrection we shall have spiritual bodies, and bodies made like unto Christ's glorious body. The body will be spiritual, in that it will better subserve the proper employments and occasions of the immortal spirit within us—will come more under its control, better meet its wants, and do its work. It is now the opposite of spiritual. It is *carnal*, subservient to the works of the flesh—carnal in its appetites and desires. Then, in all these it will be spiritual. Then, too, the face will be an index of the mind. The king's daughter, "all glorious *within*," will then *shine out* in her true glory. The spirit will throw out its excellence upon the face. The divine beauty, which sanctifying grace will have impressed upon the soul, will be mirrored forth to the eye, as the mind will, according to a law of our nature, have expression in the countenance. And here is a provision for clothing the bodies of the saints with a glory like to that of the angels. Here is doubtless one of the elements of the thought expressed, when it is said that our bodies shall be raised in glory, and that our bodies will be made like to Christ's glorious body.

The Difference.

One of the most interesting passages in religious biography, may be found in the correspondence of the Buckminsters, father and son, after the son had disappointed his father's hopes by embracing Unitarianism. Honesty of purpose, touching other subjects than religion, was as characteristic of the son as of the father. But how the adoption of Unitarianism destroys that frankness and honesty in the declaration of one's sentiments, which is characteristic of Calvinism, and which is so desirable in a minister, may be seen in the following extracts. The father, in a letter to his son, dated June 25, 1804, said:

"If the Committee of Brattle Street, or of any other church, should apply to you with a view of hearing you in order to settlement, I advise you as an honest man (and this you seem desirous to be,) to tell them plainly that you do not believe in the proper deity and divinity of Christ, nor in his vicarious satisfaction and atonement for the sins of men; and I presume they will trouble you no more. Or if they should nevertheless urge you to preach, I advise you in your first sermon to be explicit on those ponits, and not make use of any concealments or expressions that may mean anything or nothing. This will decide the matter with you. You will be able easily to relinquish your profession. For I cannot believe that the churches of Christ are so removed from the foundation of the Apostles, and have so lost the principles of the Reformation, that they would settle ministers who deny the divinity of the Head of the Church."

But this advice was not at all according to the views of one imbued with Unitarian doctrine. The son replied:

"You must permit me to differ from you in the propriety of declaring my views from the pulpit. I shall always be ready to give an answer to private inquiries, but I conceive that it would be only an arrogant assumption for me, the youngest of preachers, to intrude on a mixed audience, views that might be startling—perhaps not yet matured. And although I see no expectation of my ever becoming a Trinitarian, further investigation may modify what is now the subject of incessant thought and prayer."

FOR THE PURITAN RECORDER.

A HYMN.

On occasion of the Re-opening of Essex Street Meeting House for public worship. Sept. 22, 1850.

Once more, oh God, with thankful hearts,
We hither come to pay our vows,
And with that joy thy grace imparts,
Join in the service of thy house.

Gladly we see thy temple gates,
Re-opened for thy worship Lord,
We feel that now thy Spirit waits,
To seal a blessing on the Word.

We love this house of prayer and praise;
Here God hath oft his Spirit given.
The hallowed scenes of other days,
Are closely linked with those of Heaven.

Here have we witnessed rich displays,
Of Sovereign grace and pardoning love;
Here souls redeemed from sinful ways
Have owned thine influence from above.

Oft hath the Spirit's gentle voice
Warned us from sin and wrath to flee;
And bade us in the Lord rejoice
Whose merits are our only plea.

We love to count thy mercies o'er,
Yet Lord, within our hearts abide,
Longings for friends here seen no more,
For loved ones taken from our side.

But when o'er trials here we grieve,
Sore stricken by affliction's rod
Sweet consolation we receive,
While waiting at thine altar, Lord.

Ever within this hallowed place,
May mourning souls true comfort find,
And may the Lord impart his grace,
To ease the sorrows of the mind.

O may we, a united band
Our interest in the Saviour prove;
Here firmly may we take our stand,
To aid the cause of Him we love.

May harmony and love prevail,
Our words and acts be those of peace,
Here come, Celestial Dove, and dwell,
And give this spirit large increase.

Long may thy church be here sustained,
Thy flock a faithful pastor have,
And Gospel truth be still proclaimed,
When we are sleeping in the grave.

Soon will our pleasing labors end,
And we shall low in slumber lie;
Still on thy church, oh Saviour, send,
A genial influence from on high.

O.

The Best Church Organization.

The principle, "By their fruits ye shall know them," may apply as well to church organizations as to personal character. One of the proper ends of church organizations, is fruitfulness in furnishing the means of the spread of the Gospel. We published last week in our report of the proceedings of the American Board of Missions, a table, prepared by the Committee of that Board, giving the following result. Connected with the several denominations that sustain this Board, there are 3,149 churches, with an aggregate of 335,000 members. The proportion raised in different districts, is as follows:—

In Michigan,	34 cents	per	individual	member.
North West District,	35 cents	"	"	"
North Ohio,	40	"	"	"
Cincinnati District,	45	"	"	"
East New York,	45	"	"	"
North New England,	50	"	"	"
New York,	63	"	"	"
West New York,	65	"	"	"
South Eastern Ohio,	70	"	"	"
Philadelphia,	89	"	"	"
South New England,	105	"	"	"
Massachusetts,	114	"	"	"
Average,	74			

From this it appears that the churches in Massachusetts raise forty cents a member, above the average of all the churches connected with the Board. And the churches out of New England, taken together, average forty-five cents a member, while the churches in New England taken together, average ninety-three cents a member—more than twice as much. Now we are aware that something besides church organization must here be taken into the account in finding the causes of this difference. Yet the most superficial observer must see that this is one of the causes.

Its operation as a cause, may be seen in this view. We have no eldership in our churches, and hence our church members are trained to feel that they have individually a more intimate concern in church affairs. This is the reason why the association principle, which secures a personal application to be made once a year to all individuals for donations to Foreign Missions, can be carried out in our churches, and not in the churches whose regimen is committed wholly to an eldership. It was remarked at the late meeting of the Board, that a proposal to establish that system in Philadelphia, was met by the reply, that the individuals there could not be found who would voluntarily assume the labor of making the annual solicitations. And why could they not be found? It is not to be presumed that the tone of piety in Philadelphia is so much lower. What better reason can be given, than that their ecclesiastical regimen has prevented their being trained to such voluntary efforts?

Other ways could be specified, in which the ecclesiastical institutions which have their home in New England, have operated to make our churches comparatively efficient (though they are now miserably below the mark) in works of evangelizing. And vain are all *a priori* speculations about the fitness of this or that ecclesiastical form, in view of a comparison of actual results. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

FOR THE PURITAN RECORDER.

Franklin County Anniversaries.

The benevolent societies of this County held their annual meeting on the 17th inst., at Conway. From the several treasurers' reports the prospect of our contributions the present year, equalling the amount raised last year, is at present unfavorable. At this wonderful period of our world's history, it is lamentable that any retrograde movement in this cause should be witnessed through a whole county.

Able and interesting addresses were delivered in favor of the following objects, viz: Sabbath School Institution by Dea. Henry Hoyt and Rev. Asa Bullard of Boston; Seamen's Friend Society by Rev. Mr. Bushnell; Education Society by Rev. A. E. Ives of Deerfield; Tract Society by Rev. James Ferguson of Whately; Bible Society by Rev. Daniel Butler of Westboro; Home Missions by Rev. J. S. Clark of Boston; American and Foreign Christian Union by Rev. Dr. Dickinson of Boston; Foreign Missions by Rev. Dr. Pomroy, Secretary of the American Board; and American Peace Society by Rev. Dr. Beckwith of Boston. Thus the benevolent anniversaries closed in *peace*—not, however, without some startling peals of powerful eloquence, some bright gleams flashing from heavenly armory, and some terrible assaults upon the common foe of God and man.

Among the contributions to the Bible Society, was one by a man of four-score years, which was one-half the avails of the honey made by his bees during the year. May not a hint be drawn from this, for the owners of bees generally, and they be induced to enlist their industrious little servants to labor *half* the time next year for the Bible Society?

Arrangements were made to secure the services of a colporteur in the destitute portions of the county for one year. The method of raising funds for benevolent objects by the agency of male and female collectors in the several districts of the parish associations, was recommended to all the branches of the county organization, as the most efficient and successful mode of accomplishing the object. This has long been the practice of *many* churches in the county, but it was deemed important that *every* benevolent association in our limits should adopt the practise. And were this plan adopted and faithfully pursued throughout New England, the result would unquestionably be an increase of contributions to the cause of Christian benevolence. It was also recommended that each parish association should furnish their collectors with bound blank subscription books of sufficient size to last many years, in which the names and contributions of all the donors are to be recorded. Would not this plan be worthy of general adoption? It is known, that at least one town association in the county has tried this method for about ten years with favorable results.

The plan of speedily furnishing all the families in our limits with one or more of the late premium *treatises* on Christian benevolence, was earnestly recommended for adoption to the pastors and churches and benevolent public within our limits.

The County Church Conference was composed of pastors and delegates from about twenty-five churches. All the churches in our connection, *not* represented in the Conference, with perhaps one exception, are destitute of a pastor, and most of them are irregularly supplied with preaching.

The exercises of the Conference were held on Wednesday. From the narratives given by the delegates, it appeared that three of the churches had enjoyed revivals during the year. Rev. Messrs. Smith of Charlemont, and Angier of Orange, delivered addresses. The communion sermon in the afternoon was preached by Rev. Mr. Partridge of Greenfield, and Rev. Messrs. Hatch of Warwick, and Kendall of Bernardston administered the ordinance to a numerous company of communicants. Frequent and affecting allusions were [illegible] beloved brother who was present and preached before the Conference one year since, and whose dust now sleeps in the quiet cemetery of Sunderland, on the banks of the Connecticut. Long ere his memory will be forgotten by his ministerial brethren and christian friends in this community.

The meetings during the two days were numerously attended, were intensely interesting, and were well calculated to do good. Over thirty clergymen were present, and more than one hundred and fifty people from the neighboring towns partook of refreshments in the vestry during the short intervals at noon. The generous hospitality of the people of Conway was duly acknowledged by those who had shared in the same at the close of the public services. Long may such hallowed occasions bless the people of Franklin county.

T. F. J.

P. S. Such are my ideas of *influence*, that I am constrained to believe, if the christian public generally, only in New England, would speedily read with fidelity the four late premium treatises on Christian benevolence, and would thoroughly practice during the year the *methods* of raising funds by employing male and female collectors in all the town and parish associations, to carry their bound permanent subscription books, for collections, to all suitable persons within their limits, as mentioned in the foregoing communication, that our contributions for Foreign Missions would more nearly approximate the half million of dollars which the American Board propose to have us raise by another year.

FOR THE PURITAN RECORDER.

Benevelent Association of Windham Co., Ct.

The first annual meetings of the Windham Co. Benevolent Association, was held at Central Village, on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week.

As comparatively few, either of the clergymen or laymen in the County attended the Anniversaries in New York or Boston, it has been thought for some time that something of the same kind, though in miniature, might be introduced here with happy effect. Accordingly, the friends of religious enterprise have recently organized for this purpose, having a President, a Vice President, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer for each of the benevolent societies recommended to the patronage of the churches by the consociation, a board of directors, a publishing committee, and auditory.

An annual sermon is to be preached on this standing subject, The Charitable Use of Property.

Though some doubts were expressed before hand of the practical working of the plan, yet if each succeeding meeting shall be attended with only the same interest as the first, though we may confidently expect an increase, we think such doubts will soon be dissipated. The feeling of all the benevolent-hearted at the meeting seemed to be "It is good to be here;" and one venerable father in the ministry said at the close, "I have rarely attended a meeting of more interest either in New York or Boston."

The sermon on Tuesday evening, by Rev. Mr. Williams, of Eastford, was worthy the head and heart of the preacher. Written reports and addresses were made on the Education, Tract, and Bible Societies, and on Home and Foreign missions. Rev. Dr. Badger did good service for the cause of home missions. Addresses on foreign missions were made by Messrs Messrs. Hoisington of Ceylon, and French of Ahmednuggur, and Rev. Mr. Cowles, District Secretary of the Board for Southern New England.

It was cheering to see so many of the pastors in the county present. Though the Congregational Church in which the meeting was held was filled on Wednesday P. M., still there are great numbers in the county, who, not having been present, will need to be stirred up "by way of remembrance;" and we trust that from the pastors, as radiating points of influence, some of the happy effects of the meeting will, in due time, reach the people.

It is due to the people of Central Village to say that they exhibited a kind and liberal hospitality in providing for those from abroad who came to attend the meeting.

The next annual meeting is to be held at Thompson.

S.

The Theological Chair in Lane Seminary, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Beecher, has been tendered to the Rev. ROBERT W. PATTERSON, pastor of the Second New School Presbyterian Church in Chicago, Ill.

A CURIOUS FACT.

We find in Rev. Jonathan French's historical notices of the Piscataqua Association, (a work prepared to correct the errors of a history written by Rev. A. Peabody, and a work which contains many important facts,) a statement which reveals the source of the mischief done in the region of Portsmouth by Elias Smith. Mr. French says:—

Congregational ministers in those days very generally adhered to the political doctrines of the Washington administration. There was in the nation, a strong and zealous party whose political sentiments were of a different character, who considered the influence of Congregational ministers an obstacle to their political progress. They sought to weaken that influence by arraying against it such agencies as would favor their cause. I have in my possession a document, showing that Elias Smith was in part supported by the contributions of some leading politicians in this State, for the express purpose of securing his political influence and efforts. I have it under the hand of a gentleman of strict integrity, that a member of Congress of those times repeatedly stated to him, that for this purpose 'he with others, aided in the support of Elias Smith.' 'In Mr. Smith' he intimated, 'that he had no confidence, but that his preaching answered a good purpose for his political ends.'"

Among the many causes of the spiritual desolations that at one time came into the Eastern part of New Hampshire, the efforts of Elias Smith had a special prominence. And here we see one of the elements of his success. If the ministers of that time exercised their political rights in a way to give just cause of offence to men of opposite politics, and thus provoked this measure of hostility from politicians, (a matter about which, we have no evidence) their example and its result may read a salutary lesson to the ministers of the present day.

"RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY."

To such of our friends as may think that we owe it to ourselves—if not to the cause of truth—to notice the frequent aspersions that have of late been cast upon us by some one or two of our contemporaries, we would simply say by way of explanation, in the language of Nehemiah; *We are doing a great work, so that we cannot come down.* See Nehemiah, chap. 6, verse 3, and onward to verse 9th.

FOR THE PURITAN RECORDER.

DR. WOODS' WORKS These are now published in five volumes, revised and corrected by his own hand. Here are found his course of Lectures in Theology, and his Letters to Drs. Ware and Taylor, with some select Essays and Sermons. As the subscriber has read nearly every page, he can speak with some knowledge of this rich collection. The late Hon. Samuel Hubbard, who was no ordinary judge, anticipated the publication of this system of lectures with much hope, expressing his confidence that they would hold a primary rank among the theological writings of modern times.

S.

SLAVERY IN TEXAS.

A letter from Austin, Texas, to the New Orleans Picayune, informs us of an encouraging state of things. It says:

The Southern and Western portion of the State are opposed to a sale of the territory, and greatly dread the encroachments of free soilers upon their borders. The Mexican population in the Valley of the Rio Grande are strong abolitionists, and the same facilities are afforded to fugitive slaves to make their escape as exists upon any portion of the Ohio River. The valley beyond the Nueces is fast filling up with a population opposed to slavery, and the day is not far distant when they will become numerically strong enough to carry a longitudinal division of the State, making the western division a Free Soil State.

CORRECTION. It is due both to the editor of the Panoplist and to us, to say that there is no connection between this paper and that, except that such of the former subscribers to the Christian Observatory as have chosen to take the Panoplist as a substitute for the Observatory till the end of the year, have been supplied with the copies of it through the agency of our clerks. The editors of The Puritan Recorder have no knowledge of what is to appear in the Panoplist till it is actually published.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND MINISTERIAL.

The remains of the late Rev. WILLIAM PATTEN, D. D., pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Newport for a period of nearly half a century, have been recently conveyed thither for re-interment. They were brought from Hartford, Connecticut, where he died in the year 1839, and were to be re-interred in the space in front of the United Congregational Church, near the remains of the late Dr. Hopkins. "For a long series of years," says the Newport News, "these eminent Divines officiated in this town, Dr. Hopkins as pastor of the First Church, and Dr. Patten as pastor of the Second Church, and a strong spirit of rivalry always prevailed between the two churches. Finally all differences were settled, the two churches united, and their present house of worship erected. And now it is highly appropriate, that as the differences between the churches are all buried, so the remains of the two distinguished pastors should sleep side by side in front of the United Church. A monument is to be raised over them.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE. Williams College, as we learn from the Hampshire Gazette, has recently received a very large accession to its Mineralogical Cabinet, by the presentation of the entire collection of Prof. Emmons—a collection which he has spent many years in making. Professor Emmons is hereafter to give his whole time to instruction in Natural History and to promoting the interests of the department.—His instructions during the past year have proved very interesting and acceptable to the students, and have been highly appreciated by his colleagues.

We have omitted to state that at the late very interesting Commencement, the Alumni, of whom a large number were present, made a choice of Homer Bartlett, Esq., as their Orator for their next Anniversary, and the Rev. Worthington Smith, D. D., of Vermont University, as his Alternate.

DR. DICK AND AMERICA. The English and American deputation to the Frankfort Peace Congress, dined together, last month, at Wiesbaden, when the celebrated Dr. Dick of Scotland, paid a very high and well-timed compliment to America and Americans.

Rev. A. H. DASHIELL, Jr., of New York, a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, has received and accepted a call from the Congregational Church in Stockbridge in this State.

The Rev. GIDEON N. JUDD, D. D., was lately installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., by the Presbytery of Hudson. The Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Tucker, of Wethersfield, Conn.

At the Tabernacle, N. Y., on Sunday evening, 15th inst., Messrs. JAMES H. WARREN and ASA E. EVEREST were ordained by an Ecclesiastical Council to the Gospel ministry. They are both in commission for the American Home Missionary Society, the former to California, and the latter among the colored people of Brooklyn and neighborhood.

We understand that the Rev. Dr. WILLIS LORD, of Philadelphia, has received a unanimous call to become the pastor of the First Congregational Church in Cincinnati, Ohio. The result of this application is not yet known.

Rev. W. G. JONES has relinquished the pastoral charge of the Congregational Church in South Glastenbury, Conn., and accepted a call to the Church in Harwinton.

Rev. J. G. BINNEY and wife, Missionaries of the American Baptist Mission Union at Maulmain, Burmah, arrived at this port one day last week, in the ship Arab from Calcutta.

The Rev. THOMAS H. SKINNER, D. D., will temporarily fill the chair of Theology in the New York Union Theological Seminary until a successor to the late Prof. White is appointed.

Rev. DANIEL BAKER, D. D., of Texas, is supplying the pulpit of Rev. M. W. Jacobus, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who is at present laid aside from pulpit labor by a hemorrhage of the lungs.

The Rev. W. H. SPENCER, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Utica, has received a call from the Presbyterian Church in Milwaukie, Wis.

The Rev. E. C. WINES has received a unanimous call to the Presbyterian Church of East Hampton, Long Island. Prof. Wines has long been known as a teacher of youth, and his lectures on the Polity of the Hebrew Commonwealth, have given him a reputation for learning.

Rev. F. W. CHAPMAN, for thirteen years pastor of the Church in Deep River, has received a call to the Church in South Glastenbury.

Religious Intelligence.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. We learn from the N. Y. Commercial, that at the meeting of the Executive Committee of this Society, held on Monday of last week, the correspondence from foreign lands was presented by the Secretaries. Among the letters, one from Sweden expressed thanks for a grant of funds by the aid of which 50,000 small tracts had been printed at Stockholm.

One from St. Petersburgh mentioned that the Imperial Government have resolved that the army, navy, and military hospitals shall be supplied with 150,000 tracts. An appeal accompanied this statement, for aid to the amount of one thousand dollars; also a proffer of one hundred and fifty dollars toward that sum by a merchant doing business in Russia. The Committee resolved to remit the one thousand within the year.

Other communications were presented from Smyrna, Salonica, Bombay, Ceylon, Northern India, Canton and the Sandwich Islands.

METHODIST MISSIONS. We learn from the N. Y. Tribune, that a special meeting of the Board was held on the 11th inst., Rev. B. Griffin, Vice President, in the Chair. The missionaries destined for the Pacific regions were present, and were introduced to the meeting. The Committee on the Oregon and California Missions presented a report. The following resolutions which they offered, were adopted by the Board, viz: Recommending the appointment of three additional missionaries for California, and two for Oregon. Also, to furnish, through our Sunday School Society, Sunday School libraries for each of the missionaries now there, and to those about going out; and to have printed, for the benefit of our missions in California, New Mexico and elsewhere, tracts in the Spanish language.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN CALIFORNIA. The first diocesan Convention of this church in California, was held, says the N. Y. Commercial, at San Francisco, in the vestry of the church of the Holy Trinity, commencing on the 24th of July, and continuing until the evening of the 8th of August. It was composed of the clerical and lay members of all the parishes organized in California. The formation of a constitution, canons and rules of order, was of course its principal business. The most important action of the convention was the election of a Bishop. The election fell upon the Rev. Horatio Southgate, formerly missionary bishop at Constantinople, but at present resident in this country. The California Courier suggests that there is an informality in the whole proceedings, consequent upon the inability to comply with the requisitions of the general canons respecting term of residence or settlement in a parish, and the number of parishes necessary to form a convention.

RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT IN IRELAND. The Southwestern part of Ireland is inhabited by native Irish, who are much isolated from the rest of the people of the Island. Here, when the potato failed, the famine pressed most heavily. And here the charity of Protestants had special scope for its exercise. And this opened the way for religious action;—for schools, for Scripture readers, and for missionaries. In these efforts both the Presbyterians and Episcopalians have largely engaged. And the result has been, that a religious excitement has extended over a large district, and converts from Romanism have multiplied. The Romanists, on the other hand, are much excited and attribute the success of the Protestants to bribery, to the meat and soup.

A TRULY LIBERAL ACT. The New York Express states that "Messrs. J. Howard & Son, proprietors of the Empire Line of California steamers, deducted from the usual fare of four Missionaries who sailed in the Crescent City last June, five hundred dollars—equivalent to the entire charge for the four passages to Chagres. The same Missionaries were gratuitously entertained at the Irving House at Chagres, and at the Panama Railroad Hotel at Gorgona, kept by Messrs. Miller & Co. Such kindness towards ministers of the Gospel, whose errand is that of love to their fellow men, should not pass unappreciated or unacknowledged."

PROFANE SWEARING. A petition is being signed at Marseilles, praying the National Assembly to pass a law against cursing and swearing: it has already received upwards of three hundred signatures. It may be remembered that such a law is in force in England. [Galignani.

MORMONS IN PARIS. Letters from Paris state that five Mormon "Apostles" or missionaries, have lately arrived in that city, and commenced their attempt at proselytism. They propose to remain several years.

ROMISH INTOLERANCE. The Roman Catholic bishops in Canada East have issued a pastoral letter, forbidding the people of their charges to read any Bibles or tracts, or even newspapers.

Bishop BASCOM, a famous preacher of the Methodist Church, died at Louisville on the 9th inst. He had been ill for some time.

IPSWICH. Forty-one persons were added to the South Church in Ipswich, (Rev. Mr. Fitz's,) on the first Sabbath in September.

General Intelligence.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

We were quite interested in this thriving place at which the late meeting of the American Board was held. It is a town of some twelve thousand inhabitants, and is growing rapidly. It is built upon both sides of the River Oswego, a stream of considerable size, and which at this point empties itself into Lake Ontario. It makes within three miles of its mouth a very considerable descent, thus furnishing a large and very valuable amount of water-power. The objects that most interested us were the *military fort*, the numerous *flouring mills* and the *corn starch factory*.

THE FORT. This is called Fort Ontario. It is scientifically built, mounts about thirty guns and may be regarded as a strong fortification. The officer in command is Col. Wright; who was with Gen. Scott in the Mexican war. Though the present fort is of modern construction, there has been a military post here for many years. In fact, we believe the French selected this point as one of the *cordon militaire* which they intended to draw from Canada to the Mississippi River, in order to confine the English to the Atlantic border of this great continent.

THE FLOURING MILLS. These are numerous, and of the most improved construction. It is said they are not surpassed, if equalled in their style and perfection of arrangement by any mills in this country. Machinery is made to do almost the entire labor in the various processes through which the grain passes, until its manufacture into flour is completed. Indeed, it is said that no human manipulation is employed with the wheat from the time it is discharged from the vessels in which it is brought from Michigan or even more remote regions, up to the period when it is packed in barrels ready for the market of New York or Boston. It is conveyed by machinery from the lower to the upper floor of buildings five or six stories in height, and horizontally on some floors from one end of the building to the other, and weighed, cleansed, ground, bolted and packed in barrels ready for use; and no hand of man in any of these processes need touch it. We doubt if in any department of manufacturing, there can be found a more perfect application of machinery to the production of a particular result than in the somewhat various and complicated processes of the conversion of wheat into flour.

All the mills in Oswego, when in effective operation, can turn out about ten thousand barrels per day. This amount is said to exceed what can be manufactured in Rochester in the same time.

But nothing perhaps, belonging to Oswego, interested us more than the CORN STARCH FACTORY.—This is an establishment of comparatively recent date, having been put into operation between one and two years since. Here an article is manufactured principally from corn for laundry purposes and for food; which, in both these particulars, is acquiring great popularity. And what is more to the point, the article is deservedly popular. We have made personal trial of it as an article of diet, and can highly recommend it for that purpose. Its beauty and purity, combined with its strength, render it almost invaluable for laundry uses. The beautiful and smooth finish it leaves on linen, ensures the patronage of all who have given it a trial.

The gentleman, Mr. Kingsford, at the head of this concern, is an Englishman; who came to this country early in life, and has now been a citizen of the United States for more than twenty years. He is an intelligent and gentlemanly man, and is ready to impart information to such as may wish to make enquiries concerning the business of which he has the charge. We were politely conducted by him over his premises. We could very readily see that the purity and excellence of the article would depend very much upon the manufacture. That the article manufactured by Mr. Kingsford is of great purity, the following analysis will show.

Results of an Analysis of a sample of Oswego pure Starch, made by T. Kingsford & Son. The sample presented prismatic fragments of very white Starch granules, which when magnified, presented their forms and exhibited the appearances shown by starch from grain. One thousand parts afforded of matters soluble in cold water, consisting of Dextrine Gluten, and Lime Salts 1.20; Carbonate of Lime, Phosphate of Lime and Magnesia 1.56; or, as matter apart from pure starch, in all, 2.76 in 1000 parts. This proportion is much less than commercial starch affords generally.

From the result here stated, it will readily be inferred that this is an article of uncommon purity.—In the originate proportion of moisture, nearly absolute freedom from other vegetable principles and earthy matters, it agrees with the finest qualities, while its whiteness and absence of organic acids, indicate that excellent materials only, are used in its production. Respectfully,

(Signed,) A. A. HAYES, State Assayer.
Boston, June 25th, 1849.

The position of Oswego is very favorable both for manufacturing and commercial purposes, as the place enjoys a large water power from the Oswego river, and lies on the shore of Lake Ontario, thus possessing great advantages for commerce. The place henceforth, it is thought will advance rapidly in importance. The only thing seriously in the way of its prosperity that came to our knowledge was this, that a considerable portion of the best property there was in the hands of Absentees. It was stated to us that Martin Van Buren and Gerrit Smith, owned no small part of the best property there. This, however, will not have the same paralizing effect upon Oswego, as the system of Absenteeism has upon Ireland.

MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Skinner, editor of "The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil," delivered an address before this Association, at their anniversary on Thursday of last week.

Mr. Skinner discussed, in a very plain, common sense manner, the subject so fully and ably treated in his monthly journal, "The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil," "the Harmony" of the industrial interests of the country:—That theyare so necessary to each other, that "whatever act or policy shall pollute the fountain of one, must necessarily impair the healthful action of the others." He very forcibly urged, in this connexion, the doctrine of mutual dependence, as seen in every department of society. The gregariousness of the brute creation was declared to be a striking illustration of the same doctrine, from the hand of the Creator himself.

No industrial pursuit can thrive, he remarked, unless it is encouraged by the certainty of remuneration. "When under an ever fluctuating public policy, men's hopes are repressed, and their energies paralyzed, by the constant apprehension that their utmost skill and capacity may be superseded by the products of foreign subjects. They stagger under a load of taxes, and are destined to toil, not like Christians, to whom it is appointed to live by the sweat of their brow, but barely to exist like ill used beasts of burden, and often perishing by thousands for the want of bread. Hopeless poverty is ever reckless. It is only when they can descry some chance of securing something more than the mere necessaries of life, that men become provident and ingenious, and social progress is secured.

In countries almost exclusively agricultural, agriculture itself does not thrive. In Virginia, Pennsylvania, and other older States, agriculture has been constantly going backwards, and it is only where the loom and the anvil has been placed by the side of the plough, that the latter has thrived. It is, said he, by the diversity of pursuits, and the promptness of association to combine your powers, that without coal, and without cotton, without wool and without leather, without iron and without timber, you are contriving to supply the "free trade" advocate of the South with his cotton and woolen clothing, his pegged boots or shoes, his rakes and pitchforks, his ploughs and his axes.

In the relation to commerce, it was shown that the nearer the market, the better for the grower. By being obliged to depend on distant markets, the farmer is compelled to waste his own precious time on the road, and the refuse of the products of the soil, pay commissions to factors, agents, &c. The proportional amount of the various sorts of commerce or "trade" had been computed as follows:—

Between individuals or families,	50	per	cent.
Between neighborhoods,	25	"	"
In the nation, beyond neighborhoods,	20	"	"
With foreign nations,	5	"	"

The address closed in the following words:—

"Finally, my friends, we have heard much of late years, about the *destiny*—the *mission*—of the United States! Now, in contemplating the condition, the capabilities of the country, and the free institutions with which Providence has blessed us—in an enlarged sense, as regards the true interests of the people—there are two systems between which we have to choose; and which, as they are diametrically opposed to each other, must be—the one right for us, and the other wrong. The one looks to making us the mere growers and producers of the raw materials for 'the great work-shop of the world'—the other to the working up of those materials for ourselves, and the world, deriving by ourselves all the profits of the industry employed in carrying them through all the mutations of art, up to the high polish in which they have been presented at your noble exhibition of American manufactures.

The free trade system looks to the separation of the grower and producer from the manufacturer, thereby increasing the necessity for transportation, or what is commonly called commerce. The other system—that of protection for our own labor—looks to bringing the consumer to the side of the producer, and therefore, as I have explained, greatly augmenting the power to maintain commerce by multiplying the materials which form its elements. One system looks to compelling us to underwork the Hindoo, and sinking all the world to his level. The other system looks to raising our standard above that of the oppressed nations of the world, and elevating them to our level. One looks to pauperism, ignorance, depopulation and barbarism; the other, to increasing wealth, comfort, intelligence, combination of action, and civilization. One looks towards universal war—the other towards universal peace. One is the English system—the other we may be proud to call the 'American System,' for it is the only one ever devised, the tendency of which is to elevate, while equalizing, the condition of man throughout the world.

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which, in both these particulars, is acquiring great popularity. And what is more to the point, the article is deservedly popular. We have made personal trial of it as an article of diet, and can highly recommend it for that purpose. Its beauty and purity, combined with its strength, render it almost invaluable for laundry uses. The beautiful and smooth finish it leaves on linen, ensures the patronage of all who have given it a trial.

The gentleman, Mr. Kingsford, at the head of this concern, is an Englishman; who came to this country early in life, and has now been a citizen of the United States for more than twenty years. He is an intelligent and gentlemanly man, and is ready to impart information to such as may wish to make enquiries concerning the business of which he has the charge. We were politely conducted by him over his premises. We could very readily see that the purity and excellence of the article would depend very much upon the manufacture. That the article manufactured by Mr. Kingsford is of great purity, the following analysis will show.

Results of an Analysis of a sample of Oswego pure Starch, made by T. Kingsford & Son. The sample presented prismatic fragments of very white Starch granules, which when magnified, presented their forms and exhibited the appearances shown by starch from grain. One thousand parts afforded of matters soluble in cold water, consisting of Dextrine, Gluten, and Lime Salts 1.20; Carbonate of Lime, Phosphate of Lime and Magnesia 1.56; or, as matter apart from pure starch, in all, 2.76 in 1000 parts. This proportion is much less than commercial starch affords generally.

From the result here stated, it will readily be inferred that this is an article of uncommon purity.—In the originate proportion of moisture, nearly absolute freedom from other vegetable principles and earthy matters, it agrees with the finest qualities, while its whiteness and absence of organic acids, indicate that excellent materials only, are used in its production. Respectfully,

(Signed,) A. A. Hayes, State Assayer.
Boston, June 25th, 1849.

The position of Oswego is very favorable both for manufacturing and commercial purposes, as the place enjoys a large water power from the Oswego river, and lies on the shore of Lake Ontario, thus possessing great advantages for commerce. The place henceforth, it is thought will advance rapidly in importance. The only thing seriously in the way of its prosperity that came to our knowledge was this, that a considerable portion of the best property there was in the hands of Absentees. It was stated to us that Martin Van Buren and Gerrit Smith, owned no small part of the best property there. This, however, will not have the same paralizing effect upon Oswego, as the system of Absenteeism has upon Ireland.

MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Skinner, editor of "The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil," delivered an address before this Association, at their anniversary on Thursday of last week.

Mr. Skinner discussed, in a very plain, common sense manner, the subject so fully and ably treated in his monthly journal, "The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil," "the Harmony" of the industrial interests of the country:—That theyare so necessary to each other, that "whatever act or policy shall pollute the fountain of one, must necessarily impair the healthful action of the others." He very forcibly urged, in this connexion, the doctrine of mutual dependence, as seen in every department of society. The gregariousness of the brute creation was declared to be a striking illustration of the same doctrine, from the hand of the Creator himself.

No industrial pursuit can thrive, he remarked, unless it is encouraged by the certainty of remuneration. "When under an ever fluctuating public policy, men's hopes are repressed, and their energies paralyzed, by the constant apprehension that their utmost skill and capacity may be superseded by the products of foreign subjects. They stagger under a load of taxes, and are destined to toil,not like Christians, to whom it is appointed to live by the sweat of their brow, but barely to exist like ill used beasts of burden, and often perishing by thousands for the want of bread. Hopeless poverty is ever reckless. It is only when they can descry some chance of securing something more than the mere necessaries of life, that men become provident and ingenious, and social progress is secured.

In countries almost exclusively agricultural, agriculture itself does not thrive. In Virginia, Pennsylvania, and other older States, agriculture has been constantly going backwards, and it is only where the loom and the anvil has been placed by the side of the plough, that the latter has thrived. It is, said he, by the diversity of pursuits, and the promptness of association to combine your powers, that without coal, and without cotton,without wool and without leather, without iron and without timber, you are contriving to supply the "free trade" advocate of the South with his cotton and woolen clothing, his pegged boots or shoes, his rakes and pitchforks, his ploughs and his axes.

In the relation to commerce, it was shown that the nearer the market, the better for the grower. By being obliged to depend on distant markets, the farmer is compelled to waste his own precious time on the road, and the refuse of the products of the soil, pay commissions to factors, agents, &c. The proportional amount of the various sorts of commerce or "trade" had been computed as follows:—

Between individuals or families,	50	per	cent.
Between neighborhoods,	25	"	"
In the nation, beyond neighborhoods,	20	"	"
With foreign nations,	5	"	"

The address closed in the following words:—

"Finally, my friends, we have heard much of late years, about the *destiny*—the *mission*—of the United States! Now, in contemplating the condition, the capabilities of the country, and the free institutions with which Providence has blessed us—in an enlarged sense, as regards the true interests of the people—there are two systems between which we have to choose; and which, as they are diametrically opposed to each other, must be—the one right for us, and the other wrong. The one looks to making us the mere growers and producers of the raw materials for 'the great work-shop of the world'—the other to the working up of those materials for ourselves, and the world, deriving by ourselves all the profits of the industry employed in carrying them through all the mutations of art, up to the high polish in which they have been presented at your noble exhibition of American manufactures.

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freedom of trade which results from incorporation within this great Union, will be seen to spread and increase in its intensity—leading gradually to the establishment of an empire the most extensive and magnificent that the world has yet seen, an empire based upon the principle of maintaining peace itself, and strong enough to insist upon the maintenance of peace by others.

Talk of military conquests—of victories won at the cannon's mouth in the fields of blood and carnage! Why, Sir, the glory that may be won by so administering a free government as to make the country, over which it presides, the great moral magnet of the civilized world—saying to the lover of liberty, to genius, to honest industry everywhere '*come* and *welcome*—abide within our borders, respect our laws, and we will protect and elevate you!' Why, Mr. President, one hour of such renown for a country is more to be coveted by Christian men, than a whole eternity of such glory as waits on conquest by force of arms. To offer such an asylum, and such protection to the oppressed throughout the world, is the true mission of the people of the United States."

Let us all, my friends, heartily unite to consummate such a destiny for our country. Let history verify for the United States, the fine conception of a charming poet of your own Massachusetts, and make true in fact, what is so beautiful in verse:—

"Fair to the eye, in thy grandeur thou art,
Oh, doubly fair, doubly dear to the heart;
For to the exiled, the trodden, the poor,
Through the wide world, thou hast opened thy door;
Millions crowd in and are welcomed by thee,
Land of the beautiful, land of the free!

Hail, then, republic of Washington, hail!
Never may star of the Union wax pale!
Hope of the world! may each omen of ill
Fade in the light of thy destiny still!
Time bring but increase and honor to thee,
Land of the beautiful, land of the free!"

SWAIN'S IMPROVED PLANETARIUM.

In looking through the Mechanics Fair, our attention was drawn to Swain's Improved Planetarium. It seemed to us an improvement upon any Planetarium which we have ever seen. It has this advantage for exhibition to a class, that it has its motions in a vertical plane, so that all the planets and their satellites can be seen by the whole class.

1. The sun revolving upon an inclined axis, bearing dark spots upon its surface.
2. The inferior planets moving in orbits inclined to the ecliptic, and crossing it at proper points, so as beautifully to illustrate the doctrine of the transits.
3. The earth divided as to its surface into its natural divisions, revolving upon an inclined axis, held parallel with itself and moving at the same time around the sun.
4. The "precession of the equinoxes" so perfectly, that a child may understand.
5. The moon traveling in an inclined elliptical orbit around the earth, her nodes at the same time receding at their proper rates.
6. The changes of seasons at all the planets.
7. The forms, motions, periodic times and approximate relative sizes and distances of the seven great primary planets and their satellites.
8. That portion of the heavens called the zodiac, with the ecliptic and equinoctial lines.

It is highly recommended by Prof. Lovering of Harvard University, and Prof. Caswell of Brown University. We would invite scientific gentlemen, who visit the Fair to examine this instrument.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The New York Steamship Pacific arrived at New York from Liverpool, Saturday evening, after a passage of ten days and five hours. This is by several hours, the shortest passage that has yet been made between Liverpool and New York. The general news by this arrival, says the N. Y. Commercial, is not important. It extends over only four days. The Haynau affair occupies the attention of the English papers. A longer account of the attack upon him is given in the Daily News, which differs slightly from that already published. He appears to have been very severely beaten, his principal injuries, however, having been received after leaving the brewery. He was confined to his bed for the remainder of the day (Thursday) of the assault and part of the following. During Friday night, taking the advice of Austrian residents in London, he quietly left England, a monument wherever he goes, of retribution for wanton cruelty.

The English papers are also occupied with descriptions of the naval review at Cherbourg by the President. It appears to have been very imposing. The President was received with universal enthusiasm. We take the following abstract from the N. Y. Commercial of Monday:

France. *The President had returned to Paris.* It is understood that some of the French troops will be immediately drawn from Rome, and a detachment under orders to embark for that city, had had its orders countermanded.

Some disturbances among the National Guards in the provinces had occurred, and some companies had been disarmed in consequence.

Of sixty-one Councils General, forty-four have voted for a revision of the constitution. The majority on the same side will no doubt be very great.

Trade was brisk in Paris, and large supplies of wheat had reduced the price of bread.

A seaman who had been sentenced by court martial to the *boulet*, attempted to assassinate the Admiral Dubourdieu at Cherbourg. The arm of the assassin was caught as he was about to strike the Admiral in the breast with a poniard.

Denmark and the Duchies. The cessation of hostilities is attributed to the fact that the heavy rains had made marching and military movements quite impracticable.

Italy. A report has been circulated in an Italian paper, that *Lord Palmerston* has addressed to the Court of the Vatican, a most energetic note, in which he cautions it against adopting violent measures towards Sardinia and preserving in the system hitherto pursued by the Pope with regard to his Government.

The *Journal of Rome* of the 30th ult. publishes a notification of the Ministry of Finance, announcing the issue of treasury bills to the amount of 5,000,000 crowns, bearing interest at 5 per cent., in order to withdraw from circulation the greater part of paper money. Another notification for the special commission for the sinking fund contains the regulations to be observed in the issue of bills.

The *Lombardo Veneto* announces the meeting, on the 1st, at Verona, of the commission for the loan of 120 millions of florins.

Spain. Two sailing ships, the brigs Soberano and the General Laborde, are being fitted out in the port of Cadiz, which, with two steamers that are hourly expected, will convey the first division of the expedition recently organized for the island of Cuba. Orders have been given for the departure of the regiment ElRey, and one or two squadrons of cavalry, which are to embark in the early part of the present month.

Miscellaneous. A letter from Vienna, in a Berlin journal, says that General Haynau is about to be created a field-marshal.

The official journal of the Two Sicilies publishes a decree, dated Palermo, August 13, declaring that the punishment of death will be incurred by any violation of the sanitory cordon establishment on the coast and in other parts of the kingdom.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER.

The steamer Philadelphia at New York, brings us fourteen days later news from California. The steamers Columbus and Carolina at Panama brought California dates to August 15th, and the Philadelphia brings many of their passengers, and nearly $800,000 of gold on freight. The mails will come on by the steamer Ohio. The following despatch gives a full abstract of the news:

New York, *Friday evening*, *Sept* 20.—The steamer Philadelphia from Chagres, 9th inst., arrived this afternoon, with a large number of passengers, and news from San Francisco to August 15th.

A riot had occurred at Sacramento City. It appears that a case had been decided in Court against the Squatters, which highly exasperated them. They armed themselves, and said they would protect the lands they had seized. Riot ensued, and the Mayor and several others were mortally wounded, and there were nearly a dozen reported killed.

Martial law had been proclaimed. A steamer was despatched from Sacramento to Benicia, to get the assistance of the United States forces, as the Squatters threatened to burn the city. The passengers by the Philadelphia report that they had done so.

When the Philadelphia left Chagres there were some few cases of the prevailing disease, which was confined almost entirely to the native population.—No fear need be felt by those wishing to cross the Isthmus, as with proper care and attention to health there is little if any danger. No reliance can be placed upon the reports of persons passing through the place, as they are in general highly exaggerated. It is the opinion of a Dr. Gould, who resides in Chagres, that by the middle or latter part of October, the sickness will have entirely disappeared, as at that time the dry season commences, and the principal cause of the unhealthfulness of the place will be removed.

The fine steamers Carolina and Columbus, from San Francisco, had both arrived at Panama.

The Carolina brings down the Oregon and California mails, $770,124 in gold dust on freight, and seventy-five passengers; and the Columbus brings $500,000 in gold dust, and two hundred passengers.

Not a single case of sickness of any kind has occurred on either of these steamers; they both stopped at Acapulco, which place we are told is as healthy as it ever is.

The news from the mines continues to be of the most encouraging nature. We notice that several lumps weighing from ten to forty pounds had been found, and at some of the newly discovered places the yield was from one to five dollars the pan full.

We have conversed with several of the passengers just from California, and they assure us there is as much gold to be had by digging as there ever was in California. We have not space for particulars.

The steamer Northerner arrived in sixteen days from Panama. This is the quickest trip that has ever been made.

The stoppage of Barton Lee for the heavy sum of $1,100,000 in Sacramento City, has produced no little excitement, both in that city and San Francisco.—Mr. Lee had been carrying on business on a most extensive scale. He has assigned over all his property to Messrs. E. F. Gillespie, E. J. C. Ewen, and Dr. Mackenzie. These gentlemen do not express the slightest fear but that he will be able to meet all his liabilities. The Sacramento papers state that the assets of the estate are $1,400,000. His indebtedness to Cornwall & Priest, his former partners, now absent in the States, amount to $50,000, and the deposits drawing interest to $280,000. The income of the estate is estimated at from 50 to 80,000 per month.

We understand that there was a considerable run made upon the Sacramento Bankers generally, on the 13th, but that they promptly met all demands.

Among the consignments of gold $91,000 comes to Howland & Aspinwall, and to Adams & Co. four boxes, for Boston; Minot & Hooper $21,000, James Hunnewell $26,500; Dexter, Fay & Son $9000; Thomas B. Curtis $14,700; G. B. Upton $6014, Sampson & Tappan $10,000; Carter & Treadwell $15,000; N. F. Cunningham & Co. $5000; Howard, Son & Co. $10,000; Philip Anthony of New Bedford, has $4000; Thomas P. Pingree, Salem, $1500; Mrs. E. P. Putnam, Danvers, $4500.

FURTHER ABOUT THE RIOT.

This event, says the Advertiser, of which we give the particulars below, as far as they are known, occurred at Sacramento City, and the history comes down to Aug. 14, when the steamer Senator left for San Francisco. The steamer Carolina, which brings the intelligence, left the latter place for Panama on the 15th. Two important rumors—one that the riot had been entirely quelled, and the other that the city of Sacramento had been reduced to ashes, depend upon verbal report, and may be considered as doubtful, especially the last. We copy the following from the Alta California, published at San Francisco, Aug. 15:

The news which the Senator brings from Sacramento is exciting in the extreme. Riot and death rule the hour! The long expected collision between the landholders and the squatters has at last taken place. The battle has begun—God knows where and when it will end!

Capt. Van Pelt, of the Senator, has furnished us with the following information: An armed body of squatters proceeded through the streets about 1 1-2 o'clock, yesterday, and were interrupted by the authorities and opposed by portions of the citizens. An affray soon commenced, and the city was aroused to arms. Mayor Bigelow was shot in three places, and died in fifteen minutes after. J. W. Woodland, City Assessor, was shot dead, and several citizens killed and wounded.

Our correspondent informs us that Dr. Robinson, the leader of the squatters was shot through the head. His horse was first killed under him. Several of the squatters were killed and wounded. Their ranks were swollen from the 60 first engaged in the affray to a body of armed men, numbering between 700 and 800 before the Senator left. The keepers of gaming houses and sporting men generally sided with the real estate owners, or citizens proper. A tremendous force was fast accumulating.

The war continued to rage as the Senator left. The discharge of fire-arms was heard in every part of the city. Martial law has been proclaimed, and the excitement is intense throughout Sacramento.

The Gold Hunter, having on board Lieut. Gov. McDougal, came down to Benicia last evening, and was to return immediately with troops and arms.

Couriers have been started to San Jose, and the Governor will probably repair at once to the scene of riot.

Our military citizen companies in the State will probably be required to march under arms to Sacramento.

It appears the squatters were proceeding to liberate two of their party confined on board the prison ship, where they had been committed the day previous, when they were confronted by Mayor Bigelow and members of the Corporation. A little girl was wounded in the street by a chance ball. The squatters were assembling at the corner of J and Ninth streets in deliberation, and it was feared an attempt would be made to destroy the city by fire. Sheriff McKenney was shot through the arm.

DISCOVERIES IN ASIATIC ANTIQUITIES.

The work that is now carried on by Layard and others among ancient ruins in Asia is constantly advancing in interest.

In Lower Chaldea, Mr. Loftus, the geologist to the Commission appointed to fix the boundaries between Turkey and Persia, had visited many cities which no European had ever reached before, and had every where found the most extraordinary remains. At one place, Senkereh, he had come on a pavement, extending from half an acre to an acre—entirely covered with writing which was engraved upon baked tiles, &c. At Wurka, (or Ur of the Chaldees) whence Abraham came out, he had found innumerable inscriptions; they were of no great extent, but they were exceedingly interesting, giving many royal names previously unknown. Wurka (Ur or Orchoe) seemed to be a holy city, for the whole country, for miles upon miles, was nothing but a huge necropolis.

In none of the excavations in Assyria had coffins ever been found, but in this city of Chaldea there were thousands upon thousands. The story of Abraham's birth at Wurka did not originate with the Arabs, as had sometimes been conjectured, but with the Jews; and the Orientals had numberless fables about Abraham and Nimrod. Mr. Layard, in excavating beneath the great pyramid at Nimrod, had penetrated a mass of masonry, within which he had discovered the tomb and statue of Sardanapalus, accompanied by full annals of the monarch's reign engraved on the walls. He had also found tablets of all sorts, all of them being historical; but the crowning discovery he had yet to describe. The palace of Nineveh, or Koynupih, had evidently been destroyed by fire, but one portion of the building seemed to have escaped its influence; and Mr. Layard, in excavating this part of the palace, had found a large room filled with what appeared to be the archives of the empire, ranged in successive tablets of terra cotta, the writings being as perfect as when the tablets were first stamped.

They were piled in huge heaps from the floor to the ceiling, and he wrote stating that he had already filled five large cases for despatch to England, but had only cleared out one corner of the apartment From the progress already made in reading the inscriptions, he believed we should be able pretty well to understand the contents of these tablets—at all events, we should ascertain the general purport, and thus gain much valuable information. A passage might be remembered in the book of Ezra, where the Jews having been disturbed in building the Temple, prayed that search might be made in the house of records for the edict of Cyrus permitting them to return to Jerusalem. The chamber recently found might be presumed to be the house of records of the Assyrian kings, where copies of the royal edicts were duly deposited. When these tablets had been examined and deciphered, he believed that we should have a better acquaintance with the history, the religion, the philosophy and the jurisprudence of Assyria, 1500 years before the Christian era, than we had of Greece or Rome during any period of their respective histories.

THREE THOUSAND HUNGARIANS COMING.

Alexander Lukacs, a member of the revolutionary Congress of Hungary, and Commissary of the Hungarian Army, arrived here a few days since, from Hungary via England, and leaves to-day for the Great West, where he designs to reside. He is, moreover, empowered to purchase a large tract of land for three thousand of his countrymen from Central Hungary,—stout, robust men, and nearly all farmers. The amount of land required, is ten thousand to one hundred thousand acres; and if even a larger contiguous tract of good land can be had, say in Illinois or Iowa, or any other North-Western State, it would not be objected to on account of its extent.

Mr. Lukacs—pronounced nearly as Lucas—is one of the eleven persons who were outlawed by Gen. Windischgratz, in December, 1848, when he entered Hungary at the head of the Austrian army. The other ten were—

- L. Kossuth, exiled to Asia Minor.
- Count L. Bathianyi, (hanged, 6th October last.)
- Minister Czanyi, (hanged.)
- Minister Szemere, in Northern Europe.
- General Perczel, exiled to Asia Minor.
- General Georgy, in the Austrian army.
- Count Paul Miary, not known.
- Petofy, (celebrated poet) not known.
- Szentkiraly, not known.
- L. Madrass, exiled to Asia Minor.

After the overthrow of the Hungarian Army, Mr. Lukacs kept himself secreted in Hungary until last March, when he effected his escape. The settlement which he proposes to found, would be a desirable acquisition to any community [Journal of Commerce.

The Turkish Ambassador. This dignitary, who lately arrived at New York, is now in Washington. A despatch from Washington, dated 19th, says:

The Turkish Ambassador had a fine reception. Mr. Webster called upon him to-day, and, in behalf of the government, expressed his gratification at his arrival, and hoped that his visit would lead to the most intimate relations of friendship between the two countries. Amin Bey replied in the same spirit. Mr. Webster then accompanied the ambassador and suite to the Capitol, and introduced Amin Bey to Mr King, Gen. Cass, Mr. Benton and other senators. Amin Bey was then conducted to the House of Representatives, and introduced to a large number of the members. The Turkish Ambassador is lodging at the same hotel with Mr. Clay, and waited upon him at his rooms to day. He stooped to kiss the hand of Mr. Clay, in regard to his age and eminent character. Mr. Clay expressed great pleasure at the meeting, and spoke of the noble conduct of the Sultan towards the Hungarians, and of the good feeling of the Americans towards Turkey. The Ambassador appropriately replied.

MISS JENNY LINDS' PLANS OF CHARITY.

Whether or not it be a proper subject of newspaper remark, the private plans of benevolence, as well as the professional movements of Miss Jenny Lind have become matters of general notoriety and interest. A Mr. J. R. Barnes, under his own signature, and in a sort of semi-official manner, announces in the New York Tribune of yesterday, somewhat in detail, what Miss Lind's purposes are in regard to the disposition of the proceeds of her professional services in this country. We are not able to say who Mr. Barnes is, nor does he state upon what authority his announcement is made. He asserts that Miss Lind designs to devote the avails of her services in America to the establishment of a school for the Christian education of poor children in her own country, and take the general management of the institution herself. He further states that Miss Lind has made the acquaintance of Rev. Dr. Baird, in whom she finds a warm personal friend and a judicious adviser in all her plans for the good of her beloved Sweden. [Traveller of Friday.

Postal Communication with Great Britain. We are happy to learn that the Post-office Department has received official intelligence from the General Post-office in London, that "henceforward all letters addressed to the United States, and not directed to be otherwise sent, will be transmitted by the first packet, whether British or United States, which is despatched after they are posted;" and notice to the public, and instructions to all postmasters, sub-postmasters, and letter receivers, to this effect has been issued by command of her Majesty's Post master General, with a table showing the day on which the British and United States packets are appointed to be despatched from Liverpool and from Southampton. This is a gratifying termination of a matter that has been the subject of very earnest discussion between the Post office Departments of the two governments. It will be recollected that the British Post-office hitherto mailed exclusively by the Cunard steamers, except when the writers have directed the letters to be sent by the American packets. [National Intelligencer.

Democratic Nomination. The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of candidates for the approaching election, and the transaction of other business, was held at Worcester on Wednesday of last week.

George S. Boutwell, Esq., of Groton, was nominated by acclamation and by the unanimous vote of the convention, as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and Henry W. Cushman of Barnardston, was nominated in the same manner as candidate for Lieut Governor.

Result of the Maine Election. The Augusta Age says that the vote for Governor will stand about as follows in the entire State:—Hubbard, Democrat, 41,044; Crosby, Whig, 32,249; Talbot, Free Soil and scattering, 7,161; Gov. Hubbard's majority over all others, 1,641. To the Senate 10 Democrats and 6 Whigs are elected, and for 15 members there is no choice. The Democratic candidates in these districts will be elected by the Legislature, making the final complexion of that body 25 Democrats, 6 Whigs. The House, so far, stands 93 Democrats, 58 Whigs. For Congress, probably, 5 Democrats, 2 Whigs, though there is still some doubt as to the fourth and seventh districts, where the vote is quite close. [Atlas.

Quebec taken by Storm.—Thirteen hundred and forty tickets were sold at the Fitchburg Depot, for the excursion from this city to Montreal and Quebec.

☞ We are happy to state that Collector Greely has been confirmed by the Senate.

Silk and Shawl Store. F. A. Jones & Co., Tremont Row, Boston, are now offering their large and splendid stock of new, fashionable and choice goods, at lower places than ever, for cash only. Ladies will find it for their interest to call and examine for themselves. See their advertisement in this paper.

Weekly Summary.

Acquitted. The jury in the case of the Commonwealth, vs. Terence Wakefield, Jr., apothecary, who has been on trial two days past, before the Municipal Court, for the crime of manslaughter, in causing the death of James D. Hall, by administering ten grains of corrosive sublimate instead of ten grains of calomel, returned a verdict last evening of not guilty. Mr. Wakefield was accordingly discharged. [Advertiser of Tuesday.

Dorchester Bank Robbery. The Buffalo police had a great time in arresting the three robbers of the bank, who exposed themselves by passing the bills for the passage on cars and steamers. Dempsey or Jack Wade and another were taken on board the Cataract, soon after leaving Lewiston. On being made fast Jack said to officer Tyler—"You have caught the smartest thief in America—I have been at it for forty years and have never been caught before." The Buffalo Courier believes the officers will secure the reward of three or five thousand dollars offered by the Dorchester Bank.

The United States Census. The census of eighty five towns in this State has been taken, and reported to the Marshal's office. In these towns, the population by the State enumeration was stated to be 175,808. They are returned under the United States census as containing a population of 181,291, showing an increase of 5,483. At this ratio of increase, the population of Massachusetts will be more than a million, under the enumeration of the general government.

The Railway in Nova Scotia. The Nova Scotian says that the proposed line to Portland is the engrossing topic of conversation, and the spirits of the people have already risen to a pitch commensurate with the importance of what they know and feel will prove the salvation of the Provinces. The Government of Nova Scotia has forwarded an application to the Home Government, asking whether, in the event of that Province pledging itself for the necessary sum to construct the railway to the borders of New Brunswick, the Imperial Government will endorse the credit of Nova Scotia. The Nova Scotian remarks, that there never was a document transmitted across the Atlantic which more deeply concerns the people of these Provinces than the one in question.

Extinction of a Whole Family. A family called Kaufmann, consisting of five members, part of whom reached this city last week, have all, with the exception of one, died since leaving their home in Germany, a period of fifty or sixty days. As they embarked at Havre for this country, an older son who had just finished his education for the practice of medicine, fell overboard and was drowned. Three or four weeks after, as the vessel neared New Orleans, the father, Mr. Philip Kaufmann, fell a victim to the ship fever. The mother immediately on reaching the city, brought her youngest son, a boy about twelve years of age, to the hospital, laboring under the same disease, and the day following she and a young daughter, the only surviving child accompanied his remains to the cemetery. Three weeks only elapsed and the two had got to this city, when the fell destroyer again made his appearance. The mother expired last Saturday of a violent typhoid fever, induced and much aggravated, it is believed, by her sorrows. A little girl five or six years of age, homeless and penniless, is all that there is left now of the family. Mr. Samuel Lumolea, a worthy mechanic has adopted the child and intends we learn to raise it as one of his own. [St. Louis Intelligencer.

The Jews. "More Jews," says Professor Tholuck, "have been converted to Christianity during the last twenty-five years, than during the seventeen centuries preceding." And what is particularly encouraging to Christian effort, not a few converted Jews, and others not converted, are filling places of influence and trust both in the world of letters and politics, both in Church and State. Five Professors in the University of Halle are Jews; three in Breslau. The celebrated Fender, Webl, and Brenary, are Jews; ten professors in Berlin alone. Drs. Lee, Stahl, and Capadoes, are Jews. So is a medical professor in St. Petersburg, and eight clergymen in the Church of England.

Churches in Newark, New Jersey. We learn from the Presbyterian that the population of this city is about forty thousand, and there are thirty-seven church buildings with organized churches. All of them enjoy stated preaching, and with two or three exceptions, they have settled pastors. Of these churches ten are Presbyterian, nine are Methodist, six are Episcopalian, three Reformed Dutch, three Roman Catholic, three Baptist, and one Universalist. This exhibits an unusual number of evangelical churches, with a very small proportion of others.

The Chinese. The Chinese appear to be among the most successful emigrants to California. Economical, industrious, and prudent, and well skilled in certain branches of mechanics and manufacture, they are fast increasing in numbers and in respectability. The effect of this emigration may be important upon the Chinese Empire in its present condition, which appears to be one of slow and unvisibly transition. The expatriated Celestials will soon have the means of communicating with their friends at home, and perhaps some of them, though they have violated the imperial edict by emigrating, may return, carrying with them new ideas, and propagating opinions very strange for that region.

Jenny Lind's Munificence. Jenny Lind has got herself into business. Her munificence in giving the total of her first night's earnings (more than $10,000) to charitable objects has set the whole tribe of beggars after her, great and small high and low, young men and maidens, bond and free. We learn from good authority that she receives on an average a hundred and twenty letters a day, soliciting a share of her liberality. [N. Y. Jour. of Com.

The First Drayman. The first person who ever drove a dray in Cincinnati, is now living in Newport, Ky. There were no wagon makers among us in the early day when he opened in the business, and the vehicle was of his own construction. The shafts were made of saplings, the axle-tree of a hickory log, and the wheels were made of the rounds of a sycamore stump sawed to the thickness of about four inches, and tired. Instead of a horse he drove an ox, harnessed up with a raw hide. What a sight that old dray would be now, and, if it existed, its primitive rudeness would command veneration. The name of the pioneer drayman is Elijah Pierce. [Cincinnati Commercial.

Building in New York. The New York Journal of Commerce publishes a list of buildings in progress in that city, several of which are of a public character, with the architectural estimate of cost amounting in all to $989,000. Among them are the Astor Library, at an estimate of $75,000; the Jenny Lind Hall, at $100,000; and Niblo's Stores and Hotel, at $190,000.

The Potato Rot. Lately we traveled through the interior of Maine, from the St. Croix to the Piscataqua, and at every place at which we stopped, on enquiry, we heard complaints of the almost entire failure of the potatoe crop, the chief and most valuable crop of the State. The vines appeared black and decayed. The failure of the potato in Maine will be severely felt, not only in that State, but throughout the New England States.

A Rural Cemetery, was lately dedicated at Pittsfield, with the name of "Woodlawn." Addresses were delivered by Calvin Martin, Esq., of Pittsfield, Rev. Henry Neill, of Lenox, and Rev. Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield and a poem was read by Dr. O. W. Holmes. The cemetery is about three-fourths of a mile northwest of the village, and contains 120 acres, sixty of which are prepared for purposes of burial.

The Cumberland Church. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, has been organized forty years. In its connection there are nineteen Synods, seventy five Presbyteries, about eight hundred and sixty ordained ministers, two hundred and ten licentiates, one hundred and ninety candidates for the ministry, twelve hundred and fifty congregations, and eighty thousand members.

Rival Rappings. The Rochester women are no longer to have the knocking spirits at their back exclusively. A formidable competitor has arisen in the person of the well-known Le Roy Sunderland, whose daughter does the thing as neatly as the Rochesterians. Sunderland himself taking a turn at it if the daughter is absent or engaged when visitors call. Sunderland will push the business vigorously, no doubt. [N. Y. Commercial.

Falls of St. Anthony. These celebrated Falls on the Mississippi, resolved not to be outdone by Niagara, have followed the example of the great cataract, and broken down a portion of the rock over which they fell. The apron of rock torn off is one hundred and fifty feet long by about thirty wide.

The Wheeling Bridge Case. We learn from the Pittsburg papers of Friday last, that Chancellor Walworth has finished taking the necessary depositions in the above case, and they will be presented to the Supreme Court of the United States at its next meeting, when a decision will doubtless soon be made.

Temperance in Connecticut. The friends of temperance in Connecticut are called to meet in State Convention, at Hartford, on the 2d and 3d days of October for the purpose of considering the expediency of a struggle to obtain a prohibitory law at the next State election.

Population of Bridgeport. The census of Bridgeport is completed, showing the number of inhabitants to be 6,080. Number of families, 1,148, do. of dwellings, 842. In 1840 the population was 3291. increase in ten years about 85 per cent.

Milwaukie. The population of this thriving town, by the present census, is 20,036—an increase unparalleled even in the West.

African Steamers. Hon. T. Butler King publishes in Saturday morning's Republic a strong letter in favor of the African line of steamers.

A New Catholic Paper, called the *Shepherd of the Valley*, is about to be issued at St. Louis, under the auspices of the Rev. Bishop Kendrick.

Rev. Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield, has been selected by the New England Society of Brooklyn, to give the oration at their next annual celebration on the 22d of December,—"Forefathers' Day."

Ecclesiastical Record.

ORDINATION AT WALPOLE.

Mr. Geo. H. Newhall, was ordained Pastor of the Orthodox Congregational Church and Society in Walpole, Mass., 18th inst.

Invocation and reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Mr. Richmond; sermon, by Rev. Horace James, of Wrentham; ordaining prayer, by Rev. Tyler Thacher, of North Wrentham; charge to pastor, by Rev. Dr. Ide, of Medway; right hand of fellowship, by Rev. John W. Harding, of Longmeadow; address to the people, by the Rev. Sewall Harding, of East Medway.

At the examination of the candidate, in the morning, a large number were present. The question proposed by the Council were answered with promptness, with precision, and in the choicest language. The replies gave cheering promise of "a workman, that needeth not to be ashamed." The examination was conducted in an eminently Christain temper. You will not be surprised at this, when you learn, that the venerable Dr. Ide occupied the chair.

The services of the Ordination were unusually interesting and profitable The performances of the choir were done with spirit and expression. The hospitalities of the place, also, were generous and refreshing. T. P. F.

The Third Congregational Church and Society in Chicopee, recently under the pastoral charge of Rev. S. G. Clapp, have united in a call to Rev. George A. Oviatt, formerly of Belchertown, and recently city missionary in Boston, to become their pastor.

Rev. E. S. Potter, late of Williamsburg, has been engaged to preach at Easthampton for the coming year, a second place of worship having been opened in that town. Mr. Potter had been invited to take charge of a society in Providence, but on account of sickness in his family, declined.

Rev. Edward A. Bulkley, late of Geneva, N. Y., was installed over the Orthodox Society in Groton, Mass., on Wednesday, the 18th inst. The Sermon was preached by the Rev Mr. Swain, of Nashua, N. H.

Rev R. S. Stone, of Danbury, Ct., has received and accepted a call to settle over the Congregational Church in East Hampton.

Marriages.

In this city, by Rev. Alex. Blaike Mr. Donald Dewar, to Miss Matilda McKay, both of East Boston.

In Stoneham, 19th inst., by the Rev. Wm. C. Whitcomb, Mr. Samuel C. Whitney, to Miss Abby L. Bryant, all of S.

In Gardner, 19th inst., by Rev. Daniel C. Frost, Mr. Alanson S. Cushing, of Worcester, to Miss Ellen Maynard, daughter of Joseph Maynard, Esq., of the former place.

In Wethersfield, Ct., 19th inst., by Rev. Dr. Tucker, Mr. Richard P. Moses, of Waterbury, to Miss Nancy Maria, daughter of Ashbel Wells of the former place.

In Edwardsburgh, C. W., 9th inst., by the Rev. R. Boyd, of Prescott, Rev. C. G. Goddard, of West Hartland, Ct., to Miss A. N. Gates of Edwardsburgh.

In South Weymouth, by Rev. J. P. Terry, Sept. 10th, Mr Lewis S. Belcher, to Miss Sarah Ann Gray, both of Randolph; Sept. 18, Mr. Winslow Blanchard of New Orleans, to Miss Susan Reed, of South Weymouth.

In Rutland, Vt., 18th inst., by Rev. Silas Aiken, Mr. Francis Bradley, of New Haven, Ct., to Miss Sarah B. Ruggles, of Rutland.

Deaths.

In Lunenburg, Sept. 14, Mr. Ephraim Farmer, of Townsend, 70.

In Scituate, 16 inst., Capt. Wm. Peakes, 69.

In Palmer, Sept. 8th, Capt. Freeman Smith, 54 yrs. 6 mos.

In Holliston, Sept. 7, Rachel Hill, 96.

In Milton, Sept. 11, Mr. Isaac Stillman Spaulding, 43.

In Bedford, 14th instant, Mary Susan Adelaide, daughter of A. B. and Mary P. Cutler, 4 years. "Mother, weep not; for though a tender cord is touched, 'tis done by one who chasteneth not, save to prepare the soul for joys immortal in the realms of light. The child now lives and reigns in heaven; its companions the pure spirits of that blessed abode. Make Christ thy great exemplar, and a few short years and thou shalt go to join thy loved one where pains of parting thou never more shalt know."

In Hartford, Ct., on the 19th inst., Mrs. Emily Williams, relict of Samuel W. Williams, Esq., of Wethersfield, 89.

In East Granby, Ct., on the 17th inst., Mr. Appleton Robbins, 86.

In Marlboro, Ct., 16th inst., William Edgar, son of Rev. A. and Mrs. M. M. Patten, 3 days.

In Somers, Ct., Sept., 9th, Mr. Samuel Pomeroy, 28. Mr. P., had resided of late at Troy, N. Y., from whence he came a few weeks since to the place of his nativity, to die. As a fatal consumption was preying upon his vitals. He was "a good man" and died in the triumphs of Christian faith and hope. "Blessed are the dead that die in Lord."

In Waterbury, Ct., 22d inst., Rev. Rufus H. Sherman, 84.

Obituaries.

FOR THE PURITAN RECORDER.

MRS. ALETHEA HUNTINGTON.

This excellent lady died at the residence of her son, Dr. Elisha Huntington, of Lowell, Aug. 31st, in the 84th year of her age. Mrs. Huntington was the daughter of Dr. Elisha Lord, of Pomfret, Connecticut, a distinguished physician, and a man of uncommon worth. She was born at Pomfret, March 11th, 1767. In 1791 she married the Rev. Asahel Huntington, then pastor of the church in Topsfield. In 1813 her lamented husband closed his useful life by a peaceful death, leaving a name still precious to many hearts in the churches where he labored. Mrs Huntington was afterwards called to bury three of her adult children. Thus was her path marked with sorrow. It pleased the Lord, having once cast her into the furnace of affliction, to keep her there during the thirty-seven years of her widowhood. But she never complained—never manifested impatience under the mighty hand of God. She did not give herself up to excessive and unconsolable grief, but meekly bowing to the stroke of divine chastisement, she endeavored to bring her spirit into harmony with that of her Heavenly Father. She was remarkable for the calmness and self-possession with which she met the heaviest shocks of adversity. She had "so learned Christ" that she knew where to go in the day of trouble; not in vain had she fled, when young, to the hope set before her in the gospel;—it was now an anchor to her soul—sure and steadfast.

Mrs. Huntington was peculiarly happy in her relation to the church and people of Topsfield. There was a blending of dignity, beauty and gentleness in her person that prepossessed every one in her favor. But she was highly esteemed for her works' sake. Her intercourse with the people was marked by prudence and discretion, by kindness and condescension, by a quick and lively sympathy in their joys and sorrows, and by many self-denying labors to do good among them. The writer knows not that she ever had an enemy—he is certain that she had many friends. Even the bitterest opposers of religion were wont to speak of Mrs. Huntington in terms of respect and admiration:—

"None knew her but to love her,
None named her, but to praise."

In all the relations of life, in all the circumstances of her earthly pilgrimage, it was the aim of this excellent woman to live not unto herself. Her own comforts and even wants, were often forgotten in self-denying efforts for the good of others. It was her pleasure to nurse the sick and minister to the afflicted; many are the living witnesses who can gratefully testify to her fearless and faithful devotion to them in the hour of suffering and danger.

The subject of this memoir was not so much a woman of impulse as of principle. Her goodness was under the control of system; there was deliberation, forecast and plan in her benevolent labors. This characterized her charities. She denied herself many comforts, that she might have something to give for benevolent objects. But though she often refused to gratify herself or her friends as to her own personal indulgence, she was ever ready to impart freely to the cause of Christ.

In the closing scenes of Mrs. Huntington's life, there were the calmness and peace, though not the triumphs, of Christian faith. She declared her readiness to die, and desired to depart and be with Christ. Her will seemed to be quite swallowed up in the will of God. She lay upon his arm a subdued and confiding child—all the orderings of his providence were perfectly right in her eyes, and she had no wish ungratified, but to realize the glorious consummation of a Christian death. Even that wish is now granted by her kind and faithful Savior. And we doubt not that she has entered upon the rest which remaineth for the people of God.

Thus has passed away one more of a most interesting circle of sisters, lovely in life, happy in the experience and the prospect of death. Three are in heaven; two yet linger on these mortal shores. How soon will they all be gathered in a happier family than they ever made before! Many sweet songs of Zion have they sung here; but there, they will sing the sweeter song of Moses and the Lamb.

The remains of Mrs. Huntington were removed to Topsfield, where it had always been her wish to be buried. The funeral services were attended at the church. The Scriptures were read and prayer was offered by Mr. McLoud, pastor of the church. It was expected that the Rev. Isaac Braman, of Georgetown, a near neighbor and intimate friend of Rev. Mr. Huntington and wife, would have been present to deliver an address, but a severe rain-storm prevented. A touching interest was given to the occasion by the performances of the choir,—one of the pieces having been sung thirty-seven years before, at the funeral of Rev. Asahel Huntington.

It was a pleasing thought, as we laid the mortal part of our beloved friend beside the grave of her deceased husband, that their immortal spirits, after so long a separation, were now re-united and raised to perfect holiness and felicity before the throne. "I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, write, From henceforth blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; yea, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." C.

MRS. BETSEY B. JENKS.

In this city, on Saturday, 14th inst., after a sickness of two months' continuance, Mrs. Betsey B., wife of William Jenks, D. D., 67.

The deceased was married early in life, and became the mother of sixteen children, ten of whom survive her. She was their guide and example. Her virtues were exalted by the graces of Christian faith, love and obedience. As a wife and mother she shone peculiarly. Of keen, yet regulated feelings, of quick and accurate discernment, her judgment was sound, and her friendship lasting. A faithful adviser, a diligent observer, and sincere in her professions, her influence in the sphere of her activity was inestimable. Her religion was not in words alone, but exhibited itself in a consistency of life, and sustained her in peace and hope to its lamented close. "She looked well to the ways of her household, and eat not the bread of idleness. Her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her." W. J.

Notices.

☞ The Pilgrim Conference of Churches will hold their next semi annual meeting at Halifax, in Rev. Mr. Stanford's meeting-house, commencing on *Tuesday Oct. 15th* at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing through Wednesday. Agents to address the meeting are expected from the Mass. Home Missionary Society, the American Tract Society, the American Seamen's Friend Society, and the American and Foreign Christian Union Society.

The *Union prayer Meeting* will be observed Sabbath evening preceding. Daniel Wight jr. Scribe.
North Scituate Sept. 23, 1850.

☞ The Taunton and Vicinity Conference of Churches will meet in the Central Church, Rev. Mr. Thurston's, Fall River, on *Tuesday Oct.* 1, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and continue in session two days. The pastors will remember that a *brief written* narrative of the state of religion in each of the Churches connected with the Conference is required by our Constitution. W. Barrows, Scribe.
Granville, (Needham,) Sept. 20, 1850.

☞ The Essex South Conference of Churches will meet at the church of the Rev. Wm Braman, North Danvers, on *Wednesday, Oct* 9, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
Written narratives of the condition of the churches will be presented. J. B. Clark, Secretary.
Swampscott, Sept. 20, 1850.

☞ The Rev. James D. Farnsworth, having removed to North Chelsea, wishes that all letters and papers sent to him might be directed to that place.

☞ The Consociation of Windham County, Ct., will meet at Scotland, Tuesday Oct. 1, 1850. D. Hunt, Register.

Vineyard Sound Association will meet at Rev P. Fish's Cotuit, on the *first Tuesday* in *October*, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Sandwich, Sept. 16, 1850. A. Cobb, Scribe.

The *Suffolk South Association* will meet at the house of Rev Arthur Swazey in Brighton, on Tuesday, Oct. 1st, at 9 o'clock A. M. J. W. Alvord, Scribe.

The *Brookfield Association* will meet by regular appointment, at the house of Rev. Benjamin Ober, in Holland, on Tuesday the 1st day of October next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
E. Carpenter, Scribe.
Southbridge, Sept. 14, 1850.

Notice. The Consociation of Tolland County will hold its Annual Meeting at North Coventry, on the second Tuesday of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A. Marsh, Register.

The Markets.

BRIGHTON MARKET---Thursday, Sept 19.

[Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

At Market 2900 Cattle, 5500 Sheep, and 920 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—Last week's prices were, fully sustained. We quote Extra, $6 a 6 25, first quality, $5 50 a 6; second $5 a 5 50; third $4 a 4 75

Working Oxen—Sales $70, 77, 82, 90, 95, 110 and 130.

Cows and Calves—Sales at $22, 28, 30, 33, 35 and 37.

Stores—Yearlings, 7 a $9. Two years old 12 a $19. Three years old 20 a 27.

Sheep—Small lots $1 83, 2, 2 25, 2 62, 2 88, 3 and 3,50.

Swine—Small lots to peddle. 4¼ for Sows; 5¼ for Barrows. At retail, from 4½ to 6. Fat Hogs 4¼.

CAMBRIDGE MARKET---Wednesday, Sept. 19.

[Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

At Market 2639 Cattle, about 1200 Beeves, and 1439 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, yearlings, two and three years old.

Prices—*Market Beef*—Extra 6 37 per cwt; 1st quality, $6; 2nd do, 5 50, 3d do, $5; ordinary, $3; a 4 50; Hides, $4 50 per cwt. Tallow, $5 50.

Stores—*Working Oxen*—$56, 70, 84, 100 and 121.

Cows and Calves—$17, 24, 32, 37 and 50. Yearlings, $7,10 a 13 Two years old, $10, 15, and 21. One extra sold for $30. Three years old, $15, 20, 25 and 30. One extra sold for 42, 50.

Sheep and Lambs—6327 at market; sales rather slow. Prices: Extra, $3, 4, 5, and 7. By Lot, $1 25, 1 50, 2 and 2 50.

Swine—Retail 5 a 6c.

Advertisements.

American Education Society.

ANY persons who have funds belonging to this Society, are requested to forward them to the Treasurer, S. T. Farwell, 15 Cornhill, Boston. Pastors of churches are respectfully and earnestly invited, in the present exigencies of the Society, and in the absence of Agents from the field, to take up contributions without waiting for any special application. The Society is doing a great work in behalf of ministerial education, and the reasons for its continued existence and prosperity were never more urgent than they are now.
By order of the Executive Committee,
S. T. FARWELL, Treasurer.
Boston, September, 1850. 36 4is

To Country Merchants.
DRUGS.

TURKEY OPIUM, 3 cases, prime;
Refined Borax, 25 cases, English;
India Senna, 20 bales, prime;
Hydriodate Potash, 100 lbs. best imported;
Alcohol, 50 barrels, 80 and 95 per cent.;
Quicksilver, 12 kegs, best Trieste;
Arrow Root, 2000 lbs. very superior;
Gum Arabic, 20 cases, various grades;
Cream Tartar, 5000 lbs. crystals and powder;
Sup. Carb. Soda, 25 kegs, English, 112 lbs. each;
Castor Oil, 4,000 galls. E. I. and American;
Together with a general assortment of *Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Dye Stuffs, Choice Medicinal Wines and Liquors*, &c., for sale low for cash or approved credit, by
BREWERS, STEVENS & CUSHING,
36 istlw 90 Washington Street.

Grass and Grain.

750 BUSH. Vermont Herdsgrass,
1000 do. Northern Red Top,
7 tons Maine Clover Seed,
150 bushels Fowl Meadow Seed,
Winter Rye, Winter Wheat, &c., for sale at PARKER & WHITE'S Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. 35 4t

E. C. STEVENS,
No. 239 Washington Street. (up stairs.)
Near the Marlboro' Hotel.
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CARPETS,

HAS now in store a LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF CARPETS, of his own manufacture, and from the best English manufactories, which he offers for sale, at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the LOWEST PRICES. This stock consists of as large an assortment of patterns as can be found in any warehouse in the United States. istf 38

Agricultural!

PARKER & WHITE, *No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone St.*, Boston, offer for sale,—
500 Greensward, Stubble, and Subsoil Ploughs, all sizes.
500 Hay, Straw, and Cornstalk Cutters, price, $3 to $30.
400 Thermometer, Cylinder, and Dash Churns.
78 Seed Sowers and Corn Planters.
175 Improved Cultivators and Harrows.
550 doz. Improved Concave Cast Steel Hoes.
600 doz. Ames', White's, Carr's, and Stone's Shovels.
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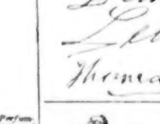

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COMMENCEMENT OF THE ACADEMICAL YEAR AT BANGOR.

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"This Seminary is equally open to evangelical Christians of every denomination. No student is charged for instruction, room-rent, or use of library. Almost the only expense (incidental excepted) is that of board; and by an existing arrangement (partly gratuitous) good board and washing are furnished, ordinarily, at from seventy cents to a dollar a week. The average price of board the last year was eighty-two cents."
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Bangor, Sept. 20, 1850. 39.—3is

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The above works are published by MASON & LAW, 216 Pearl St., New York, and TAPPAN, WHITTEMORE & MASON, 114 Washington street, Boston. 37—3t eowis

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August 30th, 1850. 36 4tis

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MISS M. B. CAMPBELL will open her School for Young Ladies, No. 20 Temple Place, Monday, September 16th. Circulars may be obtained at the Bookstore of Phillips & Sampson, Washington Street and at No. 19 Hayward Place.
Aug. 30. 36 6tis

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39,—3t in*

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The Puritan Recorder.

Notices of New Publications.

Historical Notices of the Piscataqua Association. By Jonathan French.

In the Christian Examiner for May, 1848, there was an article entitled, "The Piscataqua Association of Ministers." This article, known to be from the pen of Rev. A. P. Peabody, Unitarian preacher at Portsmouth, N. H., purported to be written in praise of the excellent men who were members of that body half a century ago. The business of their commendation, however, was so managed, that it seemed more like ridicule and disparagement of the best of them; and the Calvinism which prevailed among them is represented as having brought almost entire desolation upon their churches. This false and scandalous narrative was thoroughly reviewed in the Christian Observatory for March, 1849, by one every way competent to the work, and who wanted nothing but a little heterodoxy in his bones, to make him a very prime man in the estimation of Rev. Mr. Peabody and his sect. Though the editors of the Examiner stirred up Mr. P. as to the propriety of noticing his reviewer, he declined the task, on the plea that the reviewer was "not a man with whom he could measure weapons!" This plea was true enough, though probably in a different sense from that insinuated by Mr. P., who had found "a foeman worthy of his steel," and entirely too strong for him, so long as fact and truth were on the side of the reviewer.—"Discretion," to be sure, "is the better part of valor;" and sometimes, as in this instance, the only part; and Mr. P.'s resolution to confine his tactics to "a masterly inactivity," redounds more to the praise of his courage, than it does to his character for candor and honesty when refusing to correct the errors and misstatements of which he had been so fully convicted.

But the matter does not rest here. It has been taken up by the venerable pastor of Northampton, who personally knew nearly all those famous fathers of the Piscataqua Association. In these "Historical Notices," whose only fault is their extreme brevity, he confutes Mr. P. on numerous topics additional to those which had been criticized by the reviewer in the Christian Observatory. Mr. P. will be still more cautious, as to "measuring weapons" with the excellent Mr. French, than he was in the other case.—There is little reason to hope that he will even now retract his erroneous article; and, therefore, it is to be desired that the refutations of it may have the greater currency.

Five Years of a Hunter's Life in the Far Interior of South Africa. By Roualeyn Gordon Cumming, Esq., of Altyre. In two volumes.

Since the days of Nimrod, there scarce has been another such "mighty hunter" as Col. Cumming. He beats all the "bear stories," and "fish stories" too, that have been heard of since the demise of the celebrated Col. Crockett. It is impossible for his reader to resist the conviction, that some of these accounts are full up to the high-water mark of the facts, and are to be taken with a few grains of allowance for venatorial enthusiasm and travellers' marvelousness. There was a boy who had daily occasion to cross the old South Boston Bridge, and who always walked over on the *outside railing*. We hope Colonel Cumming sticks well to the bridge of veracity, but he certainly traverses it after the fashion of that venturous boy. His volumes, however, are wonderfully entertaining, and full of "hair-breadth 'scapes," and perilous "accidents by flood and field," as well as of a variety of information relating to South Africa, and its two-footed and four-footed mammals. This capital after-dinner reading, may be had fresh from the Harpers' press, at the store of Fetridge & Co.

Sermons of Rev. John King Lord, late pastor of the Congregational Church in Cincinnati, Ohio.

This volume contains twenty one sermons, by that lamented and accomplished young minister; and an "introductory notice" of nearly one hundred pages, by his father, President Lord, of Dartmouth College. The book is strongly and soundly orthodox, so far as we have been able to examine it, except that it countenances the gloomy views of the self-styled literalists. If those views were true, it had been better that there should be no sermons preached; and that the world should be left to go as quick as possible to its lowest stage of corruption, which it must reach before the millennium can come, or the Son of Man appear.—Published by Perkins & Whipple.

The Recent Progress of Astronomy: Especially in the United States. By Elias Loomis.

Professor Loomis has conferred a great favor on non-professional readers, by telling them what those mathematical giants, the star-gazers, have been doing among the spheres of late. The results of their discoveries he gives in *popular* form, and shows at length what has recently been done in our country, where the sublime science of astronomy is receiving far greater attention than heretofore. This book, a neat duodecimo, is sold by Fetridge & Company.

The Literati. By Edgar A. Poe.

Poor Poe was a genius without a conscience, whereby his genius loomed up all the larger, though it became also more slight and evanescent. We have here his criticisms and opinions on a multitude of authors, of whom he speaks in his bold and slashing manner, just as the humor took him. The whole is well worth reading, but it wants a discriminating reader. Sold by Phillips, Sampson & Co.

The Bible and Civil Government. By J. M. Mathews, D. D.

A very elaborate work, forming part of a much larger one now preparing on the relations of science and religion. The portion given here is very seasonable in these times of revolution. It has a copious and valuable appendix. Dr. M. ably maintains the divine origin and authority of government, and points out many analogies between the Hebrew commonwealth and our republic. The book is on sale by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln.

Milman's Gibbon's Rome.

Fetridge & Company have received the fifth and sixth volumes of the beautiful and cheap edition of this work published by the Harpers. Thus this issue is completed, and this valuable history, with Professor Milman's notes to correct or confirm its statements, and to serve as an antidote in neutralizing its errors, is given to the public.

An Address at the Dedication of the New Building of the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, July 8, 1850. By Edward Reynolds, M. D.

The Infirmary is one of the noblest charities among us, and nobly has it been sustained. Its history is briefly given by Dr. Reynolds, who, in connection with it, has long been "as eyes to the blind," and has now an enviable reputation which he shares with his philanthropic associates.

Miscellaneous Readings.

Preservation and Restoration of Sight.

For Near-Sightedness.—Close the eyes and press the fingers gently from the nose, outwardly, across the eyes. This flattens the pupil, and thus lengthens or extends the angle of vision. This should be done several times a day, till short-sightedness is overcome.

For Loss of Sight by Age, such as require magnifying glasses, pass the fingers or towel from the outer corner of the eyes inwardly, above and below the eye balls, pressing gently against them. This rounds them up and preserves or restores the sight.

This is not offered as anything new, though it is of incalculable value.

A Novel Covering for House Tops, though for some time successfully used in some places, has just been introduced here by Mr. I. H. Landell, the sail maker. It is composed of sail duck sewed together and drawn firmly over a roof formed of boards similar to those used for tinning, and covered with Ohio paint. It has long been used upon the upper decks of steamboats, and a roof in this city thus covered, we are assured, turned the recent storm with remarkable success. The chief advantages claimed for it are its cheapness, being some fifty per cent. less than tin, it is said. It is much lighter than tin, smoother, and not liable to being broken or torn up by the winds, &c. [Newark Advertiser.

THE PLOUGH, THE LOOM, AND THE ANVIL.

BY EPES SARGENT.

Sung at the Anniversary of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, Sept. 19, 1850.

The camp has had its day of song;
The sword, the bayonet, the plume
Have crowded out of rhyme too long
The plough, the anvil and the loom!
Oh, not upon our tented fields
Are Freedom's heroes bred alone;
The training of the work shop yields
More heroes true than War has known!

Who drives the bolt, who shapes the steel,
May, with a heart as valiant, smite,
As he, who sees a foeman reel
In blood before his blow of might!
The skill that conquers space and time,
That graces life, that lightens toil,
May spring from courage more sublime
Than that, which makes a realm its spoil.

Let Labor, then, look up and see,
His craft no pith of honor lacks;
The soldier's rifle yet shall be
Less honored than the woodman's axe!
Let Art his own appointment prize,
Nor deem that gold or outward height
Can compensate the worth that lies
In tastes that breed their own delight.

And may the time draw nearer still
When men this sacred truth shall heed,
That from the thought and from the will
Must all that raises man proceed!
Though Pride should hold our calling low,
For us shall Duty make it good;
And we from truth to truth shall go
Till life and death are understood.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, SEPT. 20th, 1850.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Thanks to the progressive science of the age, a traveller may comfortably take his breakfast in Boston, and his supper at Albany, and that, too, without the weariness which spoils the appetite, or the haste which superinduces dyspepsia. He may practically study astronomy, as he sees the sun rise at the first spot, and poetically watch its decline at the other, while in the interim he has been enjoying the "*dolce far niente*," in a luxurious rail car.

Presuming that the iron band which, with the iron wire, unites your goodly city with this, has excited an interest and sympathy, which the previous remoteness of the two sisters in some measure prevented, I will venture to furnish your readers with some information respecting Albany, reminding them, in the meanwhile, that, as Tacitus says, "Quæ priores, nondum comperta, eloquentia percoluere, *rerum fide tradentur*."

Albany is situated on the side of a hill rising somewhat abruptly from the bed of the river, nearly one hundred and forty feet. Beyond this, a level plain extends for some miles westward, whither the tide of municipal increase takes its way. As is pretty generally known, it is one of the oldest cities in the United States. Its present name it received from James II., while Duke of York and Albany. The original Indian appellation given to it was *Schagh-negh-ta-da*, meaning the "end of the pine woods," a name plainly adumbrated in that seat of science, *Schenectady*. In the year 1625, the Dutch, who had previously been contented with merely stopping at the site of the city to trade in furs with the Indians, awoke to the feasibility of establishing a settlement, and from that period until 1635, some of the ancestors of Albany's most aristocratic families arrived from Holland, and accepted the appropriations made by the Dutch West India Company, of large tracts of land to such as should settle. The name given by them to the settlement was Beaver-wyck, i. e., Beaver town; afterwards changed to Willemstadt, but never, as some have erroneously asserted, Fort Orange.

The position of Albany necessarily makes it a great thoroughfare. The wise policy of De Witt Clinton, in uniting it to the West by means of the Erie Canal, makes it the entrepot for the greater part of the products destined for the New York market. To accommodate this trade, a basin has been constructed, possessing an area of thirty-two acres, by enclosing part of the river between the main wharf, and a pier eighty feet wide and four thousand three hundred feet long. Here are always congregated in immense multitudes, canal and tow-boats, lilliputian steam-tugs, and all the et ceteras belonging to freight transportation.

To the ordinary traveller who hurries through the city to some more notable spot, such as Saratoga or Niagara, probably Albany may seem uninteresting. At all events, such has been the character assigned it by many transient visitors, who, forsooth, because the municipal fathers have none of the Mussulman's abhorrence of Pork, but in the largest interpretation of the Declaration of Independence, give to all animals of this description "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," personify the city itself, as they say, insultingly,—"Sus, apage, haud tibi spiro" A reputation so unjust as this, deserves to be removed, if possible, and if you think it will be acceptable to your numerous readers, I will furnish you with some letters, descriptive of its true character.

As the traveller from the East approaches Albany, he cannot but be impressed with the fine appearance which is presented by the city being set on the side of a hill. No prominent building obstructs another, but all stand forth conspicuously, with their domes, towers, or steeples.

As he enters the city at the ferry-slip, the first object that meets his gaze is Stanwix Hall, a fine building, constructed of granite, and surmounted by a dome, originally designed like the famous London Temple, for law offices, and, I believe, lodgings, but now used as a hotel, and enjoying a very desirable reputation among travellers. Passing down Broadway, Southward, the visitor sees on his left hand the large, square, granite building, known as the Exchange, occupied by law offices, the Post Office, the Young Men's Association, Magnetic Telegraph Office, &c., &c., and on his right hand the Museum, constructed of marble, four stories high. We have now reached the corner of Broadway and State Street, the latter being a splendid avenue, as wide as the famous Linden in Berlin, and running directly west from the river. In olden times, directly opposite the Museum, in the centre of the street, commanding a view of Broadway, north and south, and of State Street, east and west, stood the venerable Dutch Church, of which, perhaps, more hereafter.

Passing up State Street, we find on the left, the old State House, (now used by the State Geological Society) an unpresuming building of yellow brick, and like a few other things in the world more interesting in its internal arrangements than its outward ornaments. A few paces South of this, stands the large square brick building, erected by the Legislature for the State Normal school. Opposite, and North of the Geological Hall is the Episcopal church, under the pastoral care of H. Potter, D. D.—This formerly stood in the centre of the street, and admirably balanced the Presbyterianism further down.

As we ascend State Street, we reach the capitol standing at the head of the street, and capable of being seen from the river. It is constructed of stone, faced with freestone, taken from the brown sandstone quarries on the Hudson below the Highlands. The front faces the East, which is ninety feet long; the North side 115 feet—the walls are fifty feet high, consisting of two stories and a basement. The portico is of the Ionic order, tetrastyle; the columns are thirty-three feet in height, exclusive of the entablature which supports an angular pediment in the tympanum of which the arms of the State are yet to be placed. The columns, pilasters and decorations of the windows and doors are of white or grey marble from Berkshire Co., Massachusetts. The figure of liberty stands on the summit of a small cupola which surmounts the building.

The capitol stands in a Park neatly laid out in walks, and planted with trees, forming with the Park opposite a very agreeable promenade. Directly North of the capitol, stands the Albany Male Academy, also erected in a Park, and separated from that of the capitol only by Washington Street. This building, universally admired for the symmetry and beauty of its architecture, is like its opposite neighbor also faced with sandstone from Nyack on the Hudson. The main building is occupied by recitation rooms and departments for the janitor, while the two wings are used as residences by two of the Professors. Its front is ninety feet in extent. It cost the city over $90,000 exclusive of the lot on which it is erected, and of other donations made by the trustees.

Opposite this building, and East of it stands the State House. It covers an area of 138 ft. by 88, and is 65 ft. in height. The materials of the building are brick and stone; the exterior faced with marble, from Mount Pleasant; the ceilings are arched with brick, and the whole, fire proof. It contains the offices of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Surveyor General, &c.

On a line with this stands the City Hall, not many feet South of it. It is constructed of white marble, hewed out by the prisoners at at Sing Sing, and distinguished by its gilded dome like the Invalides at Paris. It is 109 feet front, and eighty feet deep. It is the joint property of the city and county. All these buildings may be regarded as occupying a square of great extent, in each corner of which or nearly so, stands an edifice. This is unquestionably the most beautiful portion of the city, and has been selected as the site of some of the most elegant private residences of which Albany can boast.

But I have reached the end of my sheet long before the traveller has finished his tour of observation. Another letter will close his peregrinations, and then, unless you think me too copious, I will furnish your readers with some fuller notes of the architecture, general policy, morality, education, and theology of Albany.

Yours, &c., M.

Uncertainty of Life. The Duke of Norfolk issued invitations for a dinner which was in the first instance put off on account of the death of Lord Cantelupe, one of the invited guests. It was to have taken place yesterday when it was again postponed, in consequence of the death first of Sir Robert Peel, and next of the Duke of Cambridge, to both whom the invitations were given. The death of three invited guests for the same dinner party is a striking illustration of the uncertainty of life. [N. Y. Observer.

THE WILD PALM TREE.

'Mid rocks, and sands, and barrenness,
How beautiful to see
The wild Palm in its desert dress—
The solitary tree.

Alone, amid the silent wild,
It rears its spreading crest;
The boon the desert's favored child,
In constant verdure drest—

An emblem of that faith that cheers
The pilgrim on his road,
Through life's dark tale of care and tears,
Beneath his earthly load.

For, like that faith alone it stands,
A bright oasis in the sands,
With hand-like leaves against the sky,
Pointing to immortality. [Anon.

Agricultural Department.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Of this Association, we gave our readers a full account last September. Its twenty-seventh annual exhibition occurred last week in the Society's building in this city; and was, in some respects, decidedly superior to its former exhibitions. The Society heretofore occupied on such occasions, a single hall; indeed its first exhibition was in a small chamber on the third story in the old Agricultural Wareroom in Market St. There was space enough and to spare. This year it occupied the different apartments of the Society's spacious building in School Street; and even this was too small for its perfect accommodation. The hall was filled with the various flowers of the season, tastefully arranged, and with pears, a fruit for which, in variety and abundance, Massachusetts is famous. For approved sorts, we must refer our readers to the list, published under the authority of the American Pomological Congress, and in connection with its transactions for the last year. It was originally printed in our paper of last October.

Among the contributors, we noticed two hundred varieties by M. P. Wilder; one hundred and thirty by Samuel Walker, and a very large number by Hovey, Manning, Cabot, Winship, Breck, Gordon, Lovett, French and others. The latter gentleman presented one hundred and forty fine varieties of the apple. The library room was principally devoted to peaches, of which so many choice varieties were never before exhibited in this city.

The entire lower story of the building was appropriated to the exhibition of plums, peaches, grapes, apples and vegetables, which, for variety, beauty and size, are unsurpassed. What a display of squashes, potatoes, cauliflowers, pumpkins, turnips, melons, cabbages and beets!

If the Horticultural Society had done nothing else but to introduce into this country so many fine varieties of flowers, fruits and vegetables, it would deserve the grateful remembrance of all our citizens.

But we are indebted to it for Mount Auburn and the extensive and salutary influence which that forest of monumental marble has exerted, and which is manifested in the tasteful decoration of American cemeteries.

By its late exhibition, "what motives are set before us for enthusiasm in the heavenly art of Horticulture! To what generous emulation we are invited! What manual labor can be more worthy of a refined and cultivated mind than this same nurture of fruits and flowers? Would that still more effort were put forth in this direction! Were the immense amount of labor now bestowed upon the manufacture of products destructive to the health and lives of men, diverted to the perfection of Horticulture, how greatly human happiness would be enhanced!"

LIVE FENCES.

The particular advantage of any kind of fence depends on circumstances. Where suitable stones can be readily obtained, perhaps there is no fence to be preferred to a well-built permanent wall. If the stones, in the outset, occupy the land so as to interfere with the cultivation, the inducement for making wall is increased. In some places, the abundance and cheapness of suitable timber for fences, render it most economical to construct them of wood.

The comparative advantages of live and dead fences, in general terms, may be thus stated:—Hedges can be reared where the materials for the best fences cannot be had, and, excepting the best of walls, are greatly superior in durability; dead fences commonly occupy less room, shade the ground less, and neither exhaust its moisture or richness, as is done by hedges.

The best plants for hedges in this country, are, undoubtedly, the Buckthorn and Osage Orange. We think the various trials which have been made with different plants, support this conclusion. The Honey Locust, which was considerably tried a few years since, fails to grow thick enough at the bottom, and is generally straggling and open. The English Hawthorn does not stand our hot and dry summers, and is liable to a blight similar to the "leaf-blight" and "fire-blight" in pear trees. The Newcastle or American Cockspur Thorn, and the Washington Thorn, have formerly been extensively used in some of the Middle States, particularly in Delaware, where they succeeded well; but within a few years, the fine hedges of that section have all been destroyed by the borer, and this insect has also attacked the Hawthorn with equal fatality in many instances. It is true there are some neighborhoods where the Hawthorn has mostly escaped the casualties here mentioned, as in some parts of Seneca and Ontario counties in this State—but its failure has been so general in most parts of the country, that it cannot be depended on as a hedge plant.

For the Northern States and the Canadas, we should prefer the Buckthorn. Our reason for the preference are its hardiness, its comparative exemption from disease and from the attacks of insects, its rapid growth, and the general facility with which it may be made to answer the purpose of an efficient fence. [Albany Cultivator.

MIDDLESEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We recently gave an account of this Association, its origin, progress and present condition. Its late annual exhibition at Concord, Sept. 18th, recalls our attention to it. The weather was delightful, and the attendance large, from most of the towns in the county.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

This excited unusual interest. It was at 9 o'clock A. M., in a field belonging to the poor-house farm. The ground was low and heavy, and not well adapted to a good display of skill. One-eighth of an acre was allotted to each competitor, and the work was executed in fine style. The furrows were even, regular and well turned. The number of teams was seventeen; seven were double with drivers; five, single with drivers; and six horse teams, without drivers. The ploughs used were those by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, and those by Prouty & Mears. Few contests, we think, in the games of ancient Greece excited deeper interest among the spectators.

DRAWING MATCH.

This came next on the programme, and took place near the Middlesex Hotel. It consisted in drawing a loaded wagon filled with sand, and weighing about 6000 pounds. There were twelve competitors whose teams gave evidence of great strength and good training. We hardly know why it is, but in those agricultural exhibitions which we have had the happiness to attend, the ploughing match has excited more interest than the trial of the strength and skill of teams in drawing. Yet the latter is quite as important to the farmer. We hope that it may receive a due share of attention.

STOCK.

This part of the exhibition was not as good as on some former occasions; not because the cattle in the county have degenerated, but because their owners neglected to present them for exhibition. Of horses and sheep, there were none; of fowls, but few; and of cattle, some fine specimens, as those presented by Powers of Ashland, the Sheldons of Wilmington, Baldwin of Wayland, Rogers of Lowell, E. Brooks and G. C. Adams of Medford, Barrett, Simonds and Dana of Concord, Blood of Pepperell, Phinney of Lexington, Dane of Woburn, and Buckminster of Framingham. Of swine, there was one which certainly deserved a premium for the number of her progeny — She belonged to Rice of Marlboro', was not quite sixteen months old, and had produced two litters of twenty pigs, of which the first was six months, the second one month old. These were the greatest curiosity in the pens which were neither numerous nor crowded.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The fruits were the best part of the exhibition, proving the wisdom of the business committee in appointing the annual meeting earlier than it was formerly. The variety was not as great as in the exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; yet it was very creditable to the fruit growers of Middlesex. Finer peaches we never saw. The pears, apples, plums, quinces and grapes were good; and some of them, we think, must have awakened a desire in many hearts to be on "the tasting committee." The flowers and vegetables might have been better, though there were some excellent squashes, beets and other esculents.

MANUFACTURES.

For these, Middlesex has long been distinguished. Lowell is the Manchester of America; but the great ware-rooms of that immense factory did not send their products in great abundance. It might be owing to the solicitude of their agents and owners about an alteration of the tariff, before the adjournment of Congress. Still there were some fine specimens of the handiwork of the ladies, evincing their taste and industry.

BREAD.

Many of the articles which exhibited the skill of the ladies were eminently useful. One we noticed with the greater satisfaction, both on account of its novelty on such occasions, and because, so far as our knowledge extends, the idea of it originated in our paper. In one of our accounts of the Agricultural exhibitions in the different counties of this Commonwealth last autumn, we gave great prominence to the food that crowns our tables, especially to *bread*, and expressed our opinion that so important an article of diet ought to receive the encouragement of these societies. Our suggestions met the eye of a distinguished President of one of them, who assured us that he should improve the hint. When we received his next list of premiums on the first of February, we were happy to notice among them, some for the best bread. Our article was copied into some of our exchanges, and here we have the first fruits of it, from the fair daughters of Middlesex.—On this part of the exhibition, some of our exchanges have the following remarks:

"We noticed one table covered with a new claimant for the munificence of the Society, viz., *the article of bread*. And verily, if it were not for the Divine injunction, 'man shall not live by bread alone,' we could almost believe it, with the adjunct of some tempting butter which stood in close proximity, we could forswear, with the aid of the dext'rous housewives of old Middlesex, most of the delicacies of the table."

"This was a new subject for premium. The committees consisted of four young married men, and, to do justice to the crusty part, one old bachelor. Thirty-three entries were made, and the committee were gratified in reporting that all the specimens were worthy of a premium. If the bread presented are fair specimens of the bread used in the county, Middlesex is to be congratulated."

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

We did not have the pleasure of listening to the oration, which was by G. S. Boutwell, Esq., of Groton; but we heard it highly commended, and we take from the Traveller a brief account of it.

His subject was the Character and Influence of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts upon the prospects and prosperity of a nation; the dependence of agriculture and the manufacturing arts upon each other; the influence of farmers upon the character and condition of a nation; and the part which they take in the progress of the human race. Farmers, said Mr. B., give dignity and importance to the industrial arts. The knowledge of what a nation can do is only learned by a knowledge of its industrial pursuits; therefore, a distinguished French writer acted wisely when he commented more and forcibly upon the condition of our laboring population than upon any external signs of wealth, prosperity or greatness. No form of government has any claim to be called good where the laboring classes are enslaved or oppressed, and none can be deemed very bad, where the same classes enjoy equal rights and privileges with other members of the community.

The orator then proceeded to comment with a great degree of severity upon the large landed estates of Great Britain, the law of primogeniture, and other enactments by which the landed property of that kingdom is held by the few. He contrasted the difference that is observable in our own country in a most forcible manner. Here there can be no confiscation of property but by revolution, in England property is confiscated by act of Parliament. The Commons are becoming more and more enlightened, and it will soon be a grave and important question for their deliberation, "Has any government a right to pursue a policy which deprives a large majority of its citizens from the right and privilege of becoming freeholders."

The Farmer, while he has his trials to encounter, is, as a general rule, sure of two things—health and home. The great step of all steps in the progress of man, was, when he forsook the primitive pastoral life, and made for himself a home. In cities there are, there can be, no true homes; those who live there, live only in dwellings. The city man may have a love for his native city and he would see the house in which he was born razed to the ground without emotion, nay, with feelings of joy, if a more beautiful structure was designed to take its place. Not so with one born in the country. Home to him is a subject of undeviating and undying attachment.

Mr. B. urged that the proneness of young men to leave the farm, and press into the professions and into mercantile pursuits, was a great and growing evil;—unfortunate for the country at large, more unfortunate for the young men themselves; for, in mercantile speculations, they may become rich; but the greater probability is, they will become bankrupt. On the other hand the pursuits of agriculture will always ensure them health and a competency.

The discourse was upwards of an hour long and was well calculated by the boldness of some of the speaker's ideas to enlist the close attention of the large and crowded auditory who listened to it.

PREMIUMS.

We have received a list of the principal premiums awarded to competitors.

Ploughing with Double Teams.
1st premium—Thomas J. Damon, of Wayland, $10.
2d " Joseph P. Brown, Concord, $7.
3d " William Brown, Concord, $6.

Single Teams.
1st premium—Samuel M. Thomas, of Wayland, $10
2d " Geo. Farwell, Concord, $7.
3d " Bradford Heald, Carlisle, $6.
4th " Daniel Wetherbee, Acton, $5.

Horse Teams.
1st premium—John B. Moore, of Concord, $10,
2d " Nathan Brooks, Acton, $7.
3d " Charles Gerry, Sudbury, $6.

Working Oxen.
1st premium—Nathan Brooks, of Acton, $8.
2d " Horace Sheldon, Wilmington, $7.
3d " Wm. Brown, Concord, $5.

On Bulls.
1st, premium—Zadock Rogers, of Lowell, $8.
2d " Daniel F. Giles, Lincoln, $8.
3d " Geo. M. Barrell, Concord, $5.
4th " John Johnson, Framingham, $5.
5th " Thomas Upton, Wilmington, $2

Milch Cows.
1st premium—Abel Hosmer, of Concord, $8,
2d " Obed A. Simonds, Acton, $6
3d " George Garfield, Weston, $4.

On Steers.
1st premium—David Blood, of Pepperell, $5.
2d " Bradford Heald, Carlisle, $3.

On Swine.
1st premium—John F. Rice, of Marlboro', $6.
2d " Horace Sheldon, Wilmington, $6.
3d " Samuel M. Thomas, Wayland, $5.

On Butter.
1st premium—Amos Withington, of Ashby, $3.
2d " Wm. B. Harris, Woburn, $2,50.
3d " John F. Rice, Marlboro', $2
4th " Amos Gleason, Wayland, $1,50.
5th " John Kimball, Littleton, $1.

On Bread.
1st premium—Mrs. Betsey Calihan, of Concord, $4
2d " Mrs. Eliz. Gleason, Wayland, $2.

On Bread made by females under 20 years of age.
1st premium—Miss Catharine McNulty, Concord, $5.
2d " Miss Adaline L. Stratton, Weston, $2.

On Farms.
1st premium—Sam. M. Thomas, of Wayland, $25.
2d " John Fry, Warden of City of Lowell Poor Farm, $20.
3d " Abel E. Bridge, Lexington, $15.
4th " Edwin Wheeler, Concord, $12.

Reclaimed Meadows.
1st premium—Charles Howe, of Marlboro', $12.
2 " Elbridge J. Hayden, Concord, $8.

Orchards.
1st premium—Asa Sheldon, of Wilmington, $15.
2d " George M. Baker, Lexington, $12.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS.

At the table where the Hon. J. H. Buckingham presided, were offered the sentiments usual on such occasions, and they were responded to by appropriate speeches. Before the Society adjourned, the following officers were chosen.

E. R. Hoar of Concord, President; O. M. Whipple of Lowell, and J. S. Wetherbee of Marlboro, Vice Presidents; S Brown of Concord, Secretary; J. S. Keyes, of Concord, Treasurer.

Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the Farm Implement and Seed Warehouse of D. PROUTY & CO., 19 & 20 North Market st—
1000 Bushels VERMONT GRASS SEED.
1000 " NORTHERN RED TOP.
1000 " SOUTHERN do.
5000 lbs. NORTHERN CLOVER SEED.
5000 " WESTERN do.
31 eotf

Fine Clothing.

GENTLEMEN in want of a GOOD article of clothing are invited to try me once, and see how cheap they can purchase. All clothing ordered at my store will be thoroughly made and warranted in every particular. I find many persons who *prefer* to pay cash for their clothes; as I do not make any extra charge to allow for bad debts, this class of customers will find a great saving by trading with me. Please call and examine at my rooms, 86 Washington Street, up stairs.
21 otf GEO. N. NICHOLS.

Reed Organs.

A Complete assortment of Reed Organs, Seraphines, and Melodeons, in prices varying from $75 to $200, for sale at the Music Rooms, store No. 4 Tremont Temple. Every instrument for sale at this establishment is carefully selected by the subscriber, (who is an experienced organist,) and purchasers, whether judges of musical instruments or not, can depend upon having perfect instruments. Persons ordering instruments by mail, can depend upon receiving as perfect instruments as if formerly selected. It is universally conceded that these instruments, next to church organs, make the best accompaniment for choirs. Instruments admirably adapted for churches, from $75 to $150, always on hand. tf 24

Building Materials.

THE Subscribers offer for sale their large stock at extreme low rates, consisting of
DOORS, BLINDS and SASHES.
Also Glass, Stair and Fence Balusters, Blind Trimmings, Windows Ready Glazed, &c., &c. BAILEY & JENKINS,
18 6mos. 448 Washington Street.

New Fall and Winter Goods.
FASHIONABLE TAILORING.
Fine Clothing and Furnishing.
Lower Floor and Chambers, 58 & 56 Washington Street, (Sign of the Ram's Head, 3d and 4th doors north of State Street,) Boston.
LYON & POWERS,

ARE now receiving an unusually large and complete assortment of *Fine Cloths, Fall and Winter Over-Coat Goods*, plain and fancy *Pantaloon Goods*, and rich *Vestings*, which they are prepared to make up in the best of styles, at prices to suit the most economical.
ON LOWER FLOOR,
A full assortment of *Fine Ready-Made Furnishing Goods, Tailor's Trimmings and Implements*—all of which will be sold at very low prices for Cash. 36 3

Cambridge Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

THIS Company continues to insure dwelling-houses and other buildings, not extra hazardous; also furniture and other personal property. The amount now insured is about two millions of dollars. Applications for *first class risks* are solicited.
ROBERT FULLER, President.
H. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
Robert Fuller,
Thomas Whittemore,
Nathan Childs,
Lucius R. Paige,
Joseph A. Holmes,
Isaac Fay,
Samuel Slocomb,
Rufus Lamson.
Cambridgeport, Aug. 8, 1850. 32 3m

Auburn Dale Institute.

THIS Institute is designed for a Family Boarding School for boys, and day scholars.
The proprietor has erected new and commodious accommodations with pleasant grounds, to receive into his family twelve boys; over whom a strict parental supervision will be exercised.
Special attention is given to prepare boys for the counting-room, or College.
This Institute is situated in Auburn Dale, Newton, ten miles from Boston, on the Worcester Railroad, and is easy of access.
We doubt if there is another village in the State better adapted for the residence and instruction of youth.
The next Term of 11 weeks will commence on Monday, Sept. 9th.
Application for admission, or for more particular information, can be made to the subscriber at Auburn Dale, or Rev. J. E. WOODBRIDGE, Office of Puritan Recorder.
Reference is made to the following Gentlemen, Patrons of the Institute—Rev. A. W. McClure, Malden; Rev. H. Newcomb, Needham; Rev. J. S. Clarke, Sec'y of Mass. H. M. S.; Robert Rogers, Pres. of Bristol Bank, R. I.; Moses Ripley, Esq., Saxonville; Joseph L. Partridge and Rev. J. E. Woodbridge, Office of Puritan Recorder; Rev. Sewall Harding, Auburn Dale.
F. H. WELD, Principal.
Auburn Dale, Aug. 20. 34 1lotf

Family School for Lads in Pepperell.

EDUCATION in its largest and best sense will be constantly aimed at. Pupils will be regarded as members of the family, and a parental supervision exercised over them in their recreations as well as in School hours.
Terms $160 per year. Pupils will be received for one term or more. Circulars will be sent to any who may desire, containing more full information.
Reference is made to Rev. G. W. Blagden, D. D., and Editors of the Puritan Recorder, Boston; Rev. E. Smalley, D. D., and Hon. Emory Washburn, Worcester; Rev. M. G. Pratt, Auburn; Rev. A. Richards, Nashua; Rev. D. Andrews, and Dr. W. Cutter, Pepperell.
Pepperell, May 16, 1850. DAVID PERRY.
21 6mos.

Bibles.

THE MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, at their Depository, 15 Cornhill, have for sale, and keep constantly on hand, Bibles and Testaments of all the varieties published by the American Bible Society; also Oxford and London editions.
Their stock of books in *Foreign Languages* is extensive, embracing the *Hebrew, Greek, Welsh, Gælic, French, German, Dutch, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Danish, Swedish, Polish, Arabic, Syriac, Chinese.*
☞ QUARTO BIBLES of superior quality in plain and rich bindings, suitable for the pulpit.
31 3mi3mo S. T. FARWELL, Agent.

NEW SCHOOL BOOK AND STUDY.
The Book of Elements.

A Systematic Text Book of ORTHOEPY and ORTHOGRAPHY; or Manual of Reading and Writing, for Schools and Seminaries. Fitted as a SUBSTITUTE FOR THE SPELLING BOOK; or a Companion of any series of Reading Books, Speakers, Composers, Grammars, &c. Embracing a Scientific Analysis of Elementary Sounds, Elocution and Versification, Spelling, Abbreviation Capitals, &c., Punctuation in a concise form; indeed, all the elements of Speech systematized and made a *distinct branch of study*. Prepared under the auspices of the Dukes County Educational Association, to supply a desideratum, not to compete with other books. By S. B. Goodenow, A. M., former Principal of Bath Academic High School.
For sale, $2 per doz., at No. 100 Washington St., by
23 otf PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.

NEW SINGING BOOK.
The "New Carmina Sacra."

PERHAPS no book of Church Music has had so extensive a circulation in this country, as Carmina Sacra; and even now, when the press teems with professedly new music books, this work holds on its way, and is probably more generally used in the churches than any other single work. Yet some portion of the tunes in the Carmina Sacra, being found less generally useful than might be wished, a thorough revision of the whole work was some months ago determined upon.
The plan has been to retain the most valuable and universally pleasing part of the former work as the basis of the new; to select such portions as experience proved to be the least useful, and to substitute choice tunes and pieces selected from the whole range of Mr. Mason's formerly popular publications, and other works; and to append additional pages containing entirely new music. The work has been done, and in its present form doubtless comprises one of the most important collections of church music ever published, affording all the interest and freshness of an entirely new production, without the same liability to disappointment. The book embraces over two hundred tunes and pieces not inserted in the former collection; and Teachers of Singing Schools, Members of Choirs and Congregations cannot but find it a work of uncommon attraction. It will soon be ready for sale under the title of *The New Carmina Sacra.*
N. B. As there will undoubtedly continue to be a demand for the original Carmina Sacra, that work will be published unaltered as heretofore.
30-tf WILKINS CARTER & CO., Publishers, 16 Water street.

DAMRELL & MOORE
Book, Job and Card Printers,
—AND—
BOOK BINDERS,
(SUCCESSORS TO G. E. DICKINSON.)
16—DEVONSHIRE ST.—16.

WE devote particular attention to and have extensive facilities for printing Sermons, Church Covenants, Addresses, Catalogues for Colleges, Libraries, &c.
BOOK PRINTING executed in every variety.
Books, Magazines, Periodical Works BOUND in all styles. Old Books Re-bound with care.
☞ Our terms will be found as low, our facilities more extensive, and work not surpassed by any Office in the city. tf 30

Medical Notice.

DR. CORNELL, 496 Washington street, gives special attention to *Epilepsy*. Reference given to persons who have recovered.
Also, to Diseases of the *Throat* and *Lungs*, treating them by *topical application* and *inhalation*, thus conveying the remedy directly to the diseased organs. Wherever this *Powder* has been used, the general response has been like the following from Dr. T. F. Skinner, of Brownington, Vt.:—"I have succeeded in relieving several cases with the Nitrate, which I am confident could not have been done by the former means of treating similar cases."
An Inhaler, with a sufficient quantity of the Powder for a fair trial, and the book, "Consumption Curable in Certain Cases, and its Treatment," will be sent to any part of the country, to physicians or patients, for $3 00.
Diseases of the *Eye* and *Ear* treated. 37 3m

Consumption and Throat Diseases.

DR. J. WARREN, formerly at the Corner of Court and Bulfinch Streets, may be found in Milford St., corner of Suffolk, where he continues his accurate examinations of the chest with the stethescope. When desired to do so, he gives the patient a printed report of the lungs and heart, with the nature, extent, and location of the disease, if any exist, accurately marked upon it. His earnest application to this branch of medicine, and the experience growing out of it, more and more confirm to him the curability of consumption. A tendency to it may be easily arrested, and should receive early attention.
Dr. W. treats and cures BRONCHITIS, LARYNGITIS, CLERGYMEN'S SORE THROATS, &c., on Dr. Green's new method of topical medication—using, however, in place of the probang, an instrument of his own invention, which produces no irritation, and is far more effectual.
Convinced of the absolute need, in order to eradicate Consumption, that medicines should be applied directly to the lungs, he has for some time resorted to the method of inhaling medicinal agents; and has introduced into his practice an "INHALING POWDER," and a new "INHALER," for the convenient and easy breathing of it, from which he has derived surprisingly successful results.
In addition to the above, he continues to prepare his efficacious and popular "ANISEED PECTORAL," for coughs; his "BLOOD CLEANSER," for all humors and impurities of the blood; his FILE UNGUENT," and his other "AMERICAN FAMILY MEDICINES," each prepared with reference to a specific class of diseases, and in accordance with the latest discoveries in Physiology, Animal Chemistry, and the various branches of Medical Science.
He keeps also the best style of ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, SHOULDER BRACES, CALISTHENIC CHEST-EXPANDERS, &c., which he will adapt to patients, or sell to dealers at very low prices.
He may be consulted at his office respecting all diseases, at every hour of the day. J. WARREN, A. M., M. D.
1y 12

The Dulcimer,
BY I. B. WOODBURY.

THE author has been employed on this work several years, and has visited Europe, to select from the classical compositions of the Old World; he has also corresponded with many of the eminent composers of this country, and procured several of their most choice and popular compositions.
The work comprises the most complete and *the largest Collection of Church Music ever published*, set in new and elegant type, and all its features have been perfected with the greatest care, and under the immediate supervision of the editor. There are set pieces for all occasions of public interest, such as *Installation, Dedication, Ordination, Burial of the Dead, Thanksgiving, Opening and Close of Service, Christmas,* &c., &c.
There are about two hundred composers represented in this work. There are nearly one thousand different compositions in the work. There are upwards of seventy-five different metres! There are more long, common and short metres, than in any other collection ever published! There is a complete theory to learn to play the organ, pianoforte, seraphine and melodeon, by figures. There are instructions to vary the metres. There are instructions in chanting. There are sacred ballads and duets arranged for the organ, seraphine and melodeon. There is a complete Oratorio arranged for small societies, the music of which is mostly selected from Handel, Haydn, Hummel, Beethoven, Romberg, Felicien David.
Instead of all dry and uninteresting exercises in the Text Book, there are beautiful melodies and rounds set to pleasant words, adapted to interest singing schools and classes. There is a chorister's index of first lines, of all the odd metre Hymns in use, with one or more tunes affixed to each. There will be separate or orchestra parts furnished to order for the Oratorio select pieces.
For further particulars see the work itself, which, although comprising a larger variety of valuable music than any other ever published in this country, will be furnished as low as any work of the kind extant.
Published by WM. J. REYNOLDS & CO., 24 Cornhill, Boston.
2mos 38

Removal and Copartnership.

THE subscribers have removed from their late places of business, to *No. 96 Washington Street, up stairs*; and have formed a copartnership to carry on the business of MERCHANT TAILORS. They will be happy to wait upon their former customers and friends, at their new place of business.
E. P. FISK. I. CUSHING. 16

Pure Juice of the Grape,
FOR THE COMMUNION.

WE have received a fresh supply of this article. Specimens of this wine have been analysed by Prof. Hayes, and pronounced free from brandy or spirit, and we confidently recommend it to be pure and genuine, and free from all fermentation. We have received certificates, recommending this wine for sacramental occasions, from Rev. Drs. Woods and Jenks, and from Rev. Messrs. Kirk, Aiken, Stow, and others.
We have the agency for the "*Petmas*," or "The Fruit of the Vine," which was first imported under instructions of Rev. Isaac Bird, for many years missionary in Syria. It is formerly sold by Mr. Abel Spaulding.
Also for sale, a large assortment of WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES, by wholesale and retail.
JOHN GILBERT, JR., & CO.
6m 17 145 Tremont, corner Bromfield St.

CARPETINGS!
WM. P. TENNY & CO.,
Carpet Hall over Maine Railroad Depot,
HAYMARKET SQUARE,

ARE receiving from manufacturers their stock of Goods for the Fall Trade, and would invite the attention of dealers to an inspection of the same previous to making their purchases. Our assortment is larger than it ever has been before, and embraces in part—
English Velvet Tapestry, and Brussels CARPETINGS;
" Three-ply, superfine and fine Ingrain do
Best American Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels do
Lowell Three-ply, super and extra fine Ingrain do
Thompsonville " " " do
Tapleyville superfine, extra fine, and fine Ingrain do
Low priced Woolen, Cotton and Wool and Cotton do
Tapestry, Brussels and Damask Stair do
Venetian, Wool and Cotton do
Hemp and List do
PAINTED FLOOR CLOTHS, all widths, in sheets and narrow goods.
English Printed BOCKINGS; 8 4 Cotton do
STRAW MATTINGS, in variety; TABLE OIL CLOTHS, of German and American manufacture; RUGS, DOOR MATS, STAIR RODS, &c. And will be constantly receiving additions as the season advances. 37—3m. is eow. os.

Etna Insurance Company.

OFFICE, No. 88 State street, Hartford, Ct., Capital $250,000, continue to insure against Loss or Damage by FIRE, upon favorable terms.

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THOMAS K. BRACE, President,
SIMEON L. LOOMIS, Secretary,
J. H. WARD & CO., Agents for Boston and vicinity. Office Chambers, No. 31 Kilby street. tf November, 1848.

Church Bells and Town Clocks.

AN experience of more than twenty-five years has given the subscriber an opportunity of obtaining the various combinations of metals, the heat requisite for securing the greatest solidity, strength, and most melodious tones.
Church, Factory, and *Steamboat Bells* constantly on hand, and peals of any number furnished. Those of Trinity Church, New York were completed at this Foundry; also the *Fire Bells*, which are the largest ever cast in this country.
For several years past, the highest premiums have been awarded by the New York State Fairs and American Institute.
1041 Bells, averaging 600 lbs. each, were cast during the two past years.
Improved Iron Yokes are attached, and Springs affixed to the Clappers, which prolongs the sound.
Yoke Frame and Wheel complete, can be furnished if required.
Theodolites, and all kinds of Levelling and Surveying Instruments on hand. ANDREW MENEELY.
West Troy, May, 1850. 1yo 26

Stained and Ornamented Glass.

STAINED, Cut and Ornamental GLASS, of various Colors, and in a great variety of patterns, drawn expressly for Side Lights, Church, Steamboat, Ships and other Ornamented Windows. Leaden and Metal Sashes made to order. Ground and Enamelled Glass by the Wholesale and Retail.
FIRE AND WATER PROOF PAINT.
The *Ohio Metallic Paint* is constantly kept by the subscriber. This Paint is now used quite extensively on Roofs, Steamboats, Dwelling Houses, Barns, Railroad Cars, &c. It is an excellent Paint for brick buildings and iron shutters, as it is impervious to moisture. All orders addressed to the undersigned will meet with prompt attention.
14 1yo J. M. COOK, No. 16 Atkinson Street, Boston.

To Teachers.

A VERY favorable opportunity for a Select School in a desirable location, may be found, by applying at this Office.
37.—tf.

Classical and Mathematical School.

THE Subscriber will, on MONDAY, Sept. 23, open a School, at 37½ Tremont Row, for the preparation of ... Freshman Class, or for advanced standing in the Univers... business.
Believing that, however indispensable abundant knowledge ... for a teacher, however valuable facility in imparting instruction ... the ability to penetrate character and control motives ... love of knowledge and self-improvement, is his highest ... the undersigned aims to employ assiduously these great means ... cation. And as intelligence is a high result of education ... habits of application a better, and faculties well disciplined ... and sustained force the highest, he devotes himself to ... jects of the training of the mind, while he strives to conduct ... issues that of the heart.
Terms—$37½ per quarter.
Parents and Guardians are referred to either of the following gentlemen—Jared Sparks, LL. D., Prof. C. C. Felton, Hon. ... Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., Charles G. Loring, Esq., Rev. ... ers, George M. Dexter, Esq., John T. Heard, Esq.
617o-36 WM. H. BROOKS

Thetford Academy.

THIS Institution is located in the pleasant and ... village of Thetford, in the midst of an intelligent, moral ... ious people. A thorough Course of Instruction is given in ... tary and higher English branches, in the Latin, Greek and ... languages; in Vocal and Instrumental Music and Drawing ... are fitted for business, or for any class in College, or for teachers.
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REV. A. B. FOSTER, A. M., Associate Principal.
MRS. SARAH A. ORCUTT, Preceptress.
MISS M. E. DENNY, Assistant Teacher.
E. C. WORCESTER, M. D., Teacher of Botany.
SOLON G. SMITH, Teacher of Music.
MONS. JACOB DALSSE, Teacher of French.
The Summer Term begins May 15, and ends July 23.
" Fall Term begins Aug. 28, and ends Nov. 12.
" Winter Term begins Nov. 27, and ends Feb. 11.
The Passumpsic Railroad passes through the town, and renders access to the School easy. (Fare some $4,50 from Boston.)
EXPENSES.
For Board and Tuition (English) per Academic year, ...
" " (Latin and Greek) ...
" " (French) ...
For Board, Tuition, Stationery, and the use of Books, $89 ...
For Drawing, with Instrumental Music, extra, $8 00 per quarter.
☞ For further information apply to the PRINCIPAL.
Reference may be made to Mr. Benj. Greenleaf, Bradford; ... man Rickard, Woburn, Mr. J. Tenny, ... Denny, President of Granite Bank, Mr. D. Denny, ... ilton Bank, Mr. John D. Philbrick, Master of Quincy ... White, No. 14 Pearl St., Rev. Hubbard Winslow, and to ... the Puritan Recorder Boston. Also, Pres. N. Lord, and Profs. ... dock and Sanborn, Dartmouth College.

WASHING MADE EASY.
Or how to Wash Clothes without Machines, Washboards or Pounding Barrels, Rubbing Unnecessary.
BY MADAME BEAVELT, PATENT FRENCH LAUNDRESS.
Seventh Edition Improved—The Most Popular Work Ever Printed—32,000 Copies Sold in Six Months.

THIS WORK is really the most useful to Housekeepers any ever issued. It gives plain instructions about Laundry matters, that enables one person to do a large family washing in a short time, without using pounders, rubbers, machines, washboards, time, ammonia, camphene, or other offensive articles. It renders WASHING DAY TROUBLES, and makes the other days ... suds and scolding as pleasant as any. It improves the appearance of the clothes, making them as white as snow, tears off no buttons, skinning of fingers, requires no hard labor, and saves all wear and tear. The pamphlet also instructs persons how to WASH CALICOES or cotton prints WITHOUT FADING. Also how to make and use CLEAR STARCH LACES, CAMBRICS, &c. and how to iron them in the FRENCH style. Also how to renovate velvets, cleanse gloves, remove mildew from linen, grease spots, stains, &c. ... are the greatest and most valuable discoveries of the age. My method is adopted by all the large hotels, laundry establishments, ... ers, first families, &c. &c. The instructions are so plain that any ... take them. The articles used are all safe, agreeable, cheap, and can be obtained anywhere for a few cents. My plan is the cheapest and BEST IN THE WORLD.
The work is sent by mail in sealed envelopes at single letter postage. Price only $1 00 per copy. Read the annexed

PROOF IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
PUBLIC CERTIFICATE.
"We have tried MADAME BEAVELT'S System of Washing, and consider it THE BEST in the World, and WORTH MORE than was asked for it."
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PROOF FROM THE COUNTRY.
Extracts from letters received by Madame Beavelt.
Baldwinsville, N. Y. May ...
"I have tried your way of washing and think it is the best that can be got up." ELIJAH ...
Woodstown, N. J. May ...
"My wife is much pleased with your method of washing ... of the great saving of labor and the better appearance of the ..." DAVID ...

LADIES LIKE IT.
East Wareham, Mass. May ...
"I have tried your method of washing, and am very much pleased with it. It is better than I expected. On account of ill health I have been unable to do my family washing until I procured your ... Now I do it with ease. I recommend your plan to ..." Mrs. RUFUS ...
Somers Point, N. J. May ...
"I have tried your system of Washing, and am perfectly satisfied that it will do all you say in your advertisement." Mrs. ...

CLERGYMEN RECOMMEND IT.
Madame Beavelt,— Chili Center, N. Y. Aug. ...
"Some weeks since I received one of your pamphlets, and tried the plan to our satisfaction. I also gave one of our lady members, ... has a large wash, some of the preparation, and she was PERFECTLY DELIGHTED with it."
"Madame,— Havanna, Mason Co., Ill., Aug. ...
"We have tried your System of Easy Washing, and find it to work well. We think all will like to adopt it."
Rev. SAMUEL SMITH,
Rev. WM ELLSWORTH.
Springfield, Ohio, Aug. 24 ...
"I have tried your System of Easy Washing and find it to be all you recommend it." ROBERT ...
Annville, Penn., June 5, ...
"We have tried your recipe for washing, and it has met our most sanguine expectations. We must admit that it is a most valuable recipe." W. L. ASHFIELD, JOHN BEAN.

IMPROVEMENT IN HOUSEKEEPING.
Warrenton, Va., July ...
"I am very much pleased with your plan of Washing, and would like to see it in general use as a great improvement in Housekeeping." WILLIAM ...
Thousands have tried it and could be named, but space is too limited in this paper to add more.
To avoid imitation and counterfeits, be sure to direct your letters to Madame BEAVELT, Patent Laundress, 41 Ann street, New York. Postage paid, and the pamphlet will be forwarded by the first mail. Thousands are sent by mail every month. No person can sell the work without written authority from the Holder of the Copyright. Price $1 per copy. State what paper you read this advertisement in.
38. 3mos.

SPINAL INSTITUTION,
FOR THE TREATMENT OF
Diseased and Deformed Spines,
AND
LAMENESS IN GENERAL.
25 Rowe Street—Opposite Essex St. Church.

DR. HEWETT is attending, as usual, to numerous patients; and he feels grateful to them and the public for continued patronage. For 24 years Dr. H. has been engaged in this practice and has attended to over 35,000 patients, with the following diseases, viz:—Inflamed, diseased and deformed spines; hip diseases, white swellings, of all kinds; fractures; dislocations; rheumatism, gout; ... or neuralgia; affections of the sciatic nerve; ... nesses of the stomach and bowels, in all their various forms; ... sia; paralytic affections or loss of the use of the limbs, and ... of the muscles, when contracted or not; and of the bones and ... Dr. H. will warrant a cure in all cases of Bronchitis that ... disease of the Bronchia, or inflammation of the throat. ... is always attended with inflammation, and want of action in the ...
Dr. H. makes no charge for consultation. His charge for a ... is one dollar. People in low circumstances will be liberally considered. Hours of consultation from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Dr. H. has recently published a Circular, containing 150 certificates from the most respectable, influential, and wealthy people of this community. They all speak of Dr. H.'s kind, careful and attentive treatment. And he has published, also, heretofore, a pamphlet and circulars, containing over 1000 certificates of his remarkable cures. Any person wishing to have Dr. H.'s circulars and pamphlets can have them by writing him and paying postage.
Dr. H.'s dependence in performing his cures, is, having the patient under his immediate care. Those who wish for Dr. H.'s medicines and cannot place themselves under his care, can have his medicines by sending a minute description of their case, giving all the particulars.
Dr. H. will guarantee to benefit patients more, in from 4 to 6 weeks, than any cold water institution in our country can do, in three months. And, the patient will save 75 per cent. of the expense, on the same, in time, by applying to Dr. H. And his applications never do injury. As the cold water institutions are now conducted, they are nothing but "humbugs" upon the public. Dr. H. uses cold water in all proper cases, and in all cases where it will assist his practice, in the like manner it is used at the Hydropathic Institutions. He admits that they benefit some, but injure more than they cure, which he can show, by letters he has received from those that have been under the treatment, and statements given to him. Patients can be accommodated in the house where Dr. H. has his rooms, with good rooms and board at $3 per week.
Dr Hewett will visit patients at their residence in this city and vicinity. All who address Dr. H. by mail, must pay postage. Dr. H.'s rheumatic, nerve, spinal and bone liniments, can be obtained of him. Also, a valuable strengthening plaster, for lameness and weakness, and for corns. And he has also, a sure cure for the piles, or hemorrhoids.
25 Rowe St., Boston, Mass. S. C. HEWETT.
6

"AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL."

For the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma and Consumption.*

THIS truly valuable Remedy for all diseases of the Lungs and Throat, has become the chief reliance of the afflicted, as it is the most certain cure known for the above complaints. While it is a powerful remedial agent in the most desperate and almost hopeless cases of Consumption, it is also, in diminished doses, one of the mildest and most agreeable family medicines for common coughs and colds. Read below the opinion of men who are known to the world, and the world respect their opinions.

From Professor Hitchcock.
"James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your "CHERRY PECTORAL" in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, LL. D.
President of Amherst College.

From the "LONDON LANCET."
"AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is one of the most valuable preparations that has fallen under our notice. After a careful examination, we do not hesitate to say we have a large appreciation of its merits and the fullest confidence in its usefulness for coughs and lung complaints."
Dr. Brewster, of Windham Co., Conn., sends us the following testimony:—
"Dr J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir:—I enclose you a certificate from Mrs. Catherine K. Cady, a highly respectable lady of this village, wife of Mr. Seth Cady, Deputy Sheriff, Windham Co., Connecticut. The cure in her case was very prompt, and has attracted general notice.
W. A. BREWSTER."
WEST KILLINGLY, CT., Sept. 28...
"This may certify that I was afflicted with a very severe cough in the winter of '47 8, which threatened to terminate in Consumption. I tried many medicines in vain, and was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL."
CATHERINE K. CADY.

Direct Evidence.
Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir: Feeling under obligations to you for the restoration of my health, I send you a report of my case, which you are at liberty to publish for the benefit of others. Last autumn I took a bad cold, accompanied by a severe cough, and made use of many medicines without obtaining relief. I was obliged to give up business, frequently raised blood, and could get no sleep at night. A friend gave me a bottle of your CHERRY PECTORAL, the use of which I immediately commenced according to directions. I have just purchased the fifth bottle, and am nearly recovered. I now sleep well, my cough has ceased, and all by the use of your valuable medicine.
E. S. STONE, A. M.,
Principal of Mt. Hope Seminary.

From Dr. Bryant, Druggist and Postmaster, Chicopee Falls, Mass.
Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find remittance for all the CHERRY PECTORAL last sent me. I can unhesitatingly say, that no medicine we sell gives such satisfaction as yours does; nor have I ever seen a medicine which cured so many cases of Cough and Lung Complaints. Our Physicians are using it extensively in their practice, and with the happiest effects. Truly yours,
D. M. BRYANT.
Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally throughout the U. S.
33

THE PURITAN RECORDER,
A RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
WOODBRIDGE, MOORE & CO.,
No. 22 School Street, Boston.

TERMS.

☞ To subscribers by Mail, per year, ... $2 50
or when paid strictly in advance, ... 2 00
☞ To those who receive their papers by Carriers, ... 2 50
or when paid in advance, ... 2 25

☞ All papers will be forwarded, until an explicit order for discontinuance is received; and whether taken by the subscriber or not from the place where they are directed to be sent, he will be held accountable for the pay until he orders a discontinuance, and pays up all that is due.

☞ When subscribers change their places of residence and wish to have the direction of their papers altered accordingly, they should send the *name of the town where they formerly received* as well as the one to which they wish the paper to be sent, as it often happens that two or more of our subscribers have the same name, and annoying mistakes have occurred in consequence.

☞ All letters and communications must be POST PAID.

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TH

WOODBRIDGE, MOORE & C

THE PURITAN RECORDER

OFFICE, NEWSPAPER EXCHANGE, No. 22 SCHO

☞ FOR TERMS, SEE LAST PAGE. ☜

FOR THE PURITAN REC

The Fatal Mistake, or the Midnight wreck.

A short time since, the entire communi
startled by the news of a sudden and fatal ship
The bark "*Elizabeth*" was returning, richly
from a foreign port. Her voyage was almost
ed, when, as she neared our coast, a violent
arose. In the darkness of midnight, as she is
before the tempest, her officers mistake the l
"*Fire Island*" for the one on the "*Highlands*
steering as they suppose for the *latter*, but in
for the *former*, the bark is soon dashed,
wreck, upon the breakers, and part of the cr
all her passengers are swallowed up in the
swept, as in a moment, to eternity!

It is of little moment *how* the mistake was
whether from erroneous calculation or pr
confidence or careless neglect of chart and c
The fact that it was made, is certain; and th
result, like all the realities of the past, is bey
reach of prevention or remedy. All that rem
us, as we mourn the dreadful calamity, is,
endeavor to open our hearts to some of t
lessons it so solemnly teaches. And,

1. *It shows that the sincerity of our belief*
subject, is no proof of its correctness. Here i
uncommon error, especially in reference to
How often, from skeptical or thoughtless pe
we hear the assertion, "*It is no matter wha*
believes, if he is only sincere." But alas?
shipwreck tells a different story. Doubt
officers of that ill-fated bark were *sincere*
terrible mistake. They honestly believed
light toward which they were steering, wa
that would guide them to their expected
safety. But did the *sincerity* of their belief
correctness? Did it calm the raging of the
waves, or break the violence of the terrific
save from the jaws of death a solitary one
pointed victims? And if sincerity of belief
itself an assurance of truth or safety in ordi
is it in matters of religion? If it is not a s
to the mariner on the deep, is it on the v
eternity? There are many, many *false*
this world of error and sin. See to it, that
take not any one of them for the *true light*—
of Divine truth as it shines in the pages of t
Err here, and your *sincerity* will not save
the shipwreck of your eternal welfare—fro
of your hopes, your happiness, your soul!

2. *It shows that conduct is necessarily*
ed with belief. It is often said, and here ap
cially in reference to religious things, that,
matter what a man believes, if his conduct
But this maxim, like the one already all
both false and dangerous. Would the
that shipwrecked bark have steered their
wards the wrong light, if they had not *belie*
another? Did not their conduct necess
from their *belief*; and is it not self-evident
former could not be safe while the latter w
ous? And as this principle uniformly hol
common life, so it does in religion. No m
right who does not first *believe right*. A
rality must have its foundation in a true
right conduct in correct *belief*. No action
ble to God, or approved by an enlightened c
that does not spring from right principles.
can rise higher than its source; no wate
that flows not from a pure fountain; no
right or good which does not spring from t
ciples—those of the Bible.

3. *We are as truly responsible for our*
for our CONDUCT. And for the plain and
reason, that conduct is always connected w
and originates in and takes its character fr
we are so inseparable, that to hold we a
able for the *former* and not for the *latte*
philosophical and absurd as to hold one
for the explosion by which he blows up hi
dwelling, and yet not for the touch of th
which he fires the train! So we reason
reason, in common life. If the officers
bark had made their fatal mistake thr
carelessness and neglect, they would hav
accountable for its fearful loss. And on th
ciple implied in this case, we blame
men for being uncandid, and partial, an
ed, and censure them severely for th
almost as often as for their *conduct*.

But if thus *responsible* for belief in
where we are so liable to err, much mo
religion, where there is no need of mist
the truth is plain from revelation to all
know it—so plain, that even the way-
though a fool, need not err therein; an
has promised to enlighten, and teach, a
that ask him. And for this reason it is,
only invites, but *commands* us to believe
us for not believing, and threatens us w
ishment of eternal death for our unbe
cribes the fact that we do not believe
heart. Reason, then, and the common j
practice of mankind unite with the Bib
ing that *we are responsible for our belie*

4. *How important it is to be* ALWA
FOR DEATH! The passengers in that ill-
lie the thought that their end was so near
gress they supposed they were making
expected port; was but progress to etern
as in a moment, they were summoned
of spirits—ushered, almost without war
for preparation, to the presence of th
Judge! Death may not come so sudde
it did to them. But, on the other hand
have no sure hold upon to-morrow. Y
what a day may bring forth. At any
the uncertainties of the future, it is th
dom to be prepared. And the warn
God's providence and his word, is, th
NOW. Now put away your sins by r
believe on the Lord Jesus Christ; no
of faith and holy obedience, that wh
dying, you may be safe. Delay not a
on the great work of life, lest, when y
the passway of death, you find it too l
admonition, "*Prepare to meet thy Go*

FOR THE PU

Thoughts of the Futu

As the mighty current of time h
ing forward with a resistless co
on its bosom the wonderful sce
been acting—the surprising cha
velopments that have been takin
so, we see in the light of revel
is still to be the *vehicle* of Divi
for accomplishing its vast desi
whole mighty drama of created
be accomplished. Nature is st
her operations—the planets are
—generations of men are to c
away—improvement is to be add
ment—the Gospel is to exert a
wider influence, and the false
world are to wax old and pass aw
time, despotisms shall fall and w
—the earth shall be purified
dwelling place of righteousness
with its brightness and beauty
bless the nations.

But then, long and glorious
developments of God's grace
summation of all things—raise
tions to come shall be, far ab